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# THE JERUSALEM POST

SIXTEEN  
PAGES

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**PALGIN**  
AGAINST HEADACHE  
AND TOOTHACHE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1960 29 Elul 5720 30 Rab'ul-Awal 1380 PRICE: 30 AGORA

Vol. XXXVI, No. 3037

**THIS** evening at sunset, a festive tranquility will befall the country as families foregather for the New Year. Every day carries with it a promise of a new day, and the world over devote themselves to a solemn religious and moral stock-taking on what is known in Jewish tradition as the Day of Judgment. Although the various sins enumerated in the liturgy are of the individual, the confession is always couched in the collective plural because Jews turn to the Divine throne of mercy as a community. It is therefore apt during this penitential period to examine ourselves as a community.

Here in Israel there are indications of a lowering of aims. It is a natural human phenomenon that a relaxation in general tensions leads to a decline in idealism. In many countries a glorious struggle for independence has been followed by disillusionment and vacuum. Some of our younger people found themselves let down after 1948, but nevertheless, less from the spiritual aspect, Israel has been fortunate in the continuance of challenges — the challenge of the mass immigration and mass integration, the challenge of the security situation, the challenge of the economic struggle (although this last is the most imperfectly comprehended and has evoked inadequate response). There is also the realization — not appreciated unanimously but at least by a significant sector — of a spiritual and cultural mission. This mission is largely to Jews in other countries who rely for much of their inspiration and reason d'être on the State of Israel.

It may perhaps seem presumptuous to speak of a mission to mankind in general but we must not ignore the fact that Israel has already become a signal of hope in many non-Jewish quarters. Christians regard the Jewish rebirth of Israel as a symbol of justice and a realization of prophecy; progressive thinkers look to the example of Israel's social democracy; the awakening nations of Africa and Asia look to Israel for daring initiatives; men of goodwill the world over see in democratic Israel a bright spot in the murky Middle East. We should not exaggerate our importance but we should not underestimate our significance. There are those among us who desire only normalcy — "to be a nation like any other nation"; it is a tired longing and not in accordance with Jewish destiny. Chosen or not, the Jews are the torchbearers of certain eternal values — not only for their own sakes but in the eyes of the world.

The problem in Israel today is to keep the nation conscious of spiritual and cultural values and counteract natural tendencies to materialism. No one can doubt the great potential calibre of the population but the way must be found to foster it. Israel youth has lately been criticized as an "Espresso Generation." This is a gentle rebuke and, for all its implications of lack of action, is vastly preferable to the manifestations of disillusion that have swept the young generation in so many other countries, including widespread juvenile delinquency and drug addiction. The world has lost its gods, and humanity is left groping; small wonder that some of the restless have reached Israel. But there is still more hope than in many other countries, and, in the first instance, the hope is bred from the response to challenge. Out of this eventually a hope of a more positive nature can grow. But now our first challenge is to appreciate and meet the challenges existing on all fronts. This will require insight, idealism and self-sacrifice, but these are essential if any threatened spiritual malaise is to be arrested and prevented from deepening into a spiritual crisis.

**THE JERUSALEM POST**  
Owing to the Rosh Hashana holiday, The Jerusalem Post will not appear tomorrow or Friday. The next issue will be on Sunday.

## Nasser Names Serraj Syrian Cabinet Chief

**CAIRO.**—Abdul Nasser yesterday reshuffled the U.A.R. Cabinet, as well as the Cabinets of the Egyptian and Syrian Regions.

Colonel Abdel Hamid Serraj, U.A.R. Minister of the Interior and Nasser's "strong man" in Syria, was named Chairman of the Syrian Cabinet and Minister without Portfolio. He also retains his post in the U.A.R. Cabinet.

Major Kamal e-Din Hussein was named Chairman of the Egyptian Region Cabinet. In addition to his present post as Egyptian Minister of Local Government and U.A.R. Minister of Education.

In other Cabinet appointments announced by Nasser yesterday:

- Nur e-Din Kahala, U.A.R. Vice-President and former Chairman of the Syrian Cabinet, becomes U.A.R. Minister.
- Nur e-Din Taraf, former Chairman of the Egyptian Cabinet, becomes U.A.R. Minister of Health.
- Tawfik el-Awad Allah, Syrian Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, acquires the same portfolio for the entire Union.
- Abdel Kader Hatem, Deputy Minister for Presidential Affairs, becomes Minister of State; and
- Fakhri el-Kayali, former State Minister, becomes U.A.R. Justice Minister.

## Eshkol, Dillon Scan Israel's Progress

**WASHINGTON (Reuters).**—Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Israeli Finance Minister, discussed economic problems facing his country during a 50-minute call yesterday on Mr. Douglas Dillon, the Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Eshkol later said he had given Mr. Dillon a report on the progress of Israel's industrial development programme.

Mr. Eshkol is in the U.S. to attend part of the U.N. General Assembly session and next week's meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

## Ike Meets With Jewish Leaders

**WASHINGTON (Reuters).**—Five Jewish leaders called on President Eisenhower yesterday to discuss Middle East problems and the U.N. General Assembly session.

Acting as spokesman, Mr. Label Katz, Chairman of the Presidents' Conference and President of B'nai B'rith, declined to give details of the 45-minute talk but said Mr. Eisenhower had given them "a very warm response."

The other members of the delegation were: Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the American Zionist Council; Rabbi Joseph Pines, President of the American Jewish Congress; Mr. Moses Feinstein, President of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America; and Mr. Maurice Biegyer, Executive Vice-President of B'nai B'rith.

The Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, yesterday sent Rosh Hashana greetings to American Jews.

## Halle Selassie Fates Dayan

**Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Minister of Agriculture, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa on Monday.**

Among those present were the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Finance and the Interior, and other Ethiopian dignitaries.

Mr. Samuel Eliaz, Director of the Middle East Division of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Hagan Bar-On, Israel's Consul-General in Ethiopia, were also present.

Yesterday Mr. Dayan visited the Israel colony in Asmara. He is scheduled to leave Ethiopia for other East African countries at the beginning of next week. (Israel's Week—Page 1K)



**What every woman should know...**

Fashion, or beauty, is a matter of taste. But on this Hashana "Extra" Oil, all women are agreed: There's none like it for baking, cooking and frying — and it is unsurpassed as a salad oil.

One of the reasons for this is the American Oil refining process every bottle of this Hashana "Extra" Oil has passed before reaching your kitchen. (Advt.)

## Lumumba Tribesmen Massacred By Tshombe Men, U.N. Says

**LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuters).**—Baluba tribesmen loyal to Mr. Patrice Lumumba are reported to have been herded into trucks and killed by gendarmes of breakaway President Moise Tshombe in the northern part of Katanga Province in a massacre described by U.N. sources here yesterday as the "most brutal yet to have taken place in the Congo."

Meanwhile, a new attempt to kill Colonel Joseph Mobutu, Congo army chief, and the arrest of the would-be assassin, were the highlights of the Congo kaleidoscope in Leopoldville.

Then came an announcement from the Colonel that Mr. Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister now in New York, would head a "technical commission" to run the Congo till the end of the year. Its members would not be ministers but would have administrative power.

The upshot of events is that the country now has three separate heads, an army of unpredictable loyalty, and two commanders-in-chief.

There were no details, either, of the new attempt on Colonel Mobutu, the "strong man," except that the man arrested for it was a major in the gendarmerie.

The position now returns to where it was two days ago, with the President recognizing the Ileo Government and Mr. Lumumba occupying the Prime Minister's residence, pointing out that he could cause plenty of bloodshed and riots "if I wanted to."

Mr. Kasavubu's position is understood to be that he does not want Mr. Lumumba in opposition, if avoidable, because he could stir up too much trouble. He is also afraid that further confusion would result in the Congo coming under U.N. tutelage, which no Congolese leader wants.

## Meir Welcomed At Assembly

**UNITED NATIONS (INA).**—Smiling and confident, Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday shortly before the opening of the General Assembly session. She declined to make any comment about the current assembly session.

Mrs. Meir was accompanied by Israel's Permanent Representative to the U.N., Mr. Michael Comay, who will resume his Chairmanship of the Israel delegation when Mrs. Meir leaves in about two weeks.

As Mrs. Meir arrived at the corridor leading to the Assembly floor, the first delegation to greet her with evident heartiness was that of Ghana, led by the Minister of Transport and Communications, Krobe Edusei. Many other representatives of African, Asian and European states surrounded Mrs. Meir to welcome her.

The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, ignored the Israel delegation on the Assembly floor when, twice he virtually brushed by Mrs. Meir, sitting on the aisle seat.

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, seemed to go out of his way to greet Mrs. Meir and to ignore both Mr. Khrushchev and Ahmed Shukairy, Chairman of the Saudi Arabian delegation. He walked down the aisle passing by Mr. Khrushchev without any greeting and evidently ignoring Shukairy pointedly. Shukairy's desk is directly in front of that of Mr. Khrushchev's. He continued down the aisle and shook hands warmly with Mrs. Meir and with several other members of the Israel delegation, and waved in a friendly manner to Mr. Comay.

## U.S. Soldier Guilty Of Selling Information

**BERLIN (AP).**—Army Sgt. Leroy Mast was sentenced to the maximum of 10 years' hard labour and a dishonourable discharge yesterday, after pleading guilty before a court martial to selling military information to East Germany.

## NEHRU AND AYUB BEGIN PARLEY

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Indian Prime Minister, and Mr. Mohammed Ayub Khan, Pres-**

## 15th UN Assembly Opens; Elects Boland, of Ireland, President

### Day Gets Congo Peace Mandate

### 14 New Members Admitted

**UNITED NATIONS.**—The emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly yesterday morning gave the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, a new peace-making mandate in the Congo after the Soviet Union had dramatically withdrawn its own resolution, which was harshly critical of his policies and of the U.N. Command in the Congo.

The Soviet Union and 10 other nations abstained when the Assembly unanimously passed the 17-nation Afro-Asian resolution barring foreign intervention in the Congo outside the U.N. operation and reaffirming the Secretary-General's role there. One country, Bolivia, was absent when the vote was taken.

The Soviet abstention came only hours before the afternoon opening of the 15th regular Assembly.

Mr. Valerian Zorin, Soviet delegate, explained his stand by saying he would not press the amendment he had proposed to the Afro-Asian resolution. But he insisted that the Congo question be delayed now at the regular Assembly. (Moscow Radio, in a home service broadcast, reported on the Assembly vote without comment and added: "Heeding the request of the African states, the Soviet de-

**UNITED NATIONS.**—The U.N. General Assembly opened its momentous 15th session yesterday with a glittering array of world leaders gathered in its grand auditorium, including Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

The session brought together the largest number of heads of governments in the U.N.'s history. Sixteen are due to turn up some time during the three-month meeting.

In its first business of the day, the session elected Mr. Frederick Boland, Ireland, as President of the 15th Assembly. He received 46 votes, five more than the required minimum. The other two candidates, Mr. Thor Thors of Iceland and Mr. J. Nossch of Czechoslovakia, received 23 and nine votes respectively.

This brought the membership of the U.N. to 80.

The Assembly deferred admission of the Mali Federation, because of the dispute between Senegal and the French Sudan, its two members.

The problem of who should represent the Congo Government in Leopoldville was referred to the U.N. Credentials Committee, and no delegation from that country was escorted to a place on the floor.

The start of the session, with prospects before it of crucial East-West challenges on disarmament, was delayed far more than usual because of the unprecedented scenes. Heads of State, Prime Ministers (continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Fee of Communism

None of the Communist delegates applauded the Irish victory.

Reported to be an ardent foe of Communism, Mr. Boland has equally earned a reputation for his strict sense of fair play and is known as a friend of Israel.

By acclamation the following 14 new members were admitted and escorted to their seats in the Assembly hall: Cameroon, Togo, Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Central African Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of Ivory Coast, Republic of Upper Volta, Republic of Niger, Republic of Mali, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Sierra Leone, and Republic of Liberia.



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The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Tuesday entertained the Director of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department and Mrs. Raanan Weiss at luncheon.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received the Mayor of Jerusalem and his deputies who came to bring them holiday greetings. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received a Bahai delegation headed by Mrs. Rahmani.

The Belgian Ambassador, M. Jean Leroy, has been named a Grand Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

The Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Teddy Kollek, on Tuesday received Mr. and Mrs. A. Braslow, active Israeli Bond Campaign workers.

An exhibition of ancient Mediterranean art will go on display at the Wilfred Israel Gallery at Kibbutz Hazorea on Saturday. Among the exhibits are works from ancient Israel, Egypt, Persia, Cyprus and Rome. The exhibition will remain open until mid-November.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Lee of Haifa and Tiven with all their friends a Happy New Year.

**BIRTH**

**KALLMANN** To Avrit (nee Kriger), wife of Harry Kallmann, a son, brother to Ruth and Orna, at Asuta Hospital, September 16, 1960.

Owing to staff holidays, Fink's Bar and Restaurant in Jerusalem will be closed from September 21 till October 14, 1960. To all our patrons a happy and prosperous New Year.

**First Conviction In Jaffa Bribe Case**

TEL AVIV. — The trial of two former officials of the Jaffa Administration on charges of accepting bribes and of three men charged with being go-betweens in the alleged transactions, opened yesterday with one of the latter pleading guilty and getting a jail sentence on the spot.

The other four pleaded not guilty. Hearings were set for September 25.

Mr. Eli admitted to Chief Magistrate Ya'akov Segal that he had given \$1,300 to an official of the Jaffa Administration, Peretz Asher, to arrange a pediatric home for his cousin.

Judge Segal rejected Eli's defense that since he acted under strong pressure from his family he should not be sent to jail, and sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment. With the agreement of the prosecution, execution was postponed till October 2.

When the other four were called upon to enter a plea, the former head of the Jaffa Administration, Arye Spink, said: "I deny all the charges, adding 'It's all a dirty lie'."

Judge Segal interrupted: "As to that, let's wait till the trial is over and see."

The other three accused are Simha Lior, former head of the Administration Central Office, and Raphael Alim and Moshe Dost.

**U.S. Firm to Advise Atomic Energy Comm.**

APOLLO, Penna. (UPI). — The Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp. (NUMEC) has announced today that it will serve as technical consultant and training and procurement agency in the U.S. for the Atomic Energy Commission of Israel.

Dr. Zalman Shapiro, President of NUMEC, in announcing the agreement with the Israel A.E.C., said his firm will train Israeli scientists at its laboratories in Apollo and Pennsylvania.

The agreement with NUMEC was signed by Dr. Ezer Bergman of the Israel A.E.C.

Dr. Shapiro said his company's primary activities are concentrated in the manufacturing of nuclear fuel and other materials.

**YOUNG ISRAEL GROUP HERE FOR HOLIDAYS**

LYDIA AIRPORT. — Forty-two members of Young Israel in the U.S. arrived here yesterday to celebrate the high holidays. The group was welcomed by officials of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

**Toledano to Consult Cabinet on Citizenship**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, is to raise the question of his holding dual citizenship before the Cabinet. The Minister announced this yesterday following press reports on his holding French citizenship in addition to Israeli citizenship. Rabbi Toledano declared that if the Cabinet found this improper he would act accordingly.

Rabbi Toledano, who was born in Thierstein, inherited the French citizenship from his father who emigrated to Palestine from Morocco. He noted that he had signed French papers during the First World War when he fled to Corsica from Turkish Palestine. France is a most friendly country, he noted, and it would be better not to take a hasty decision on the question. Declaring that he had been informed by his Ministry's Legal Advisor that the holding of dual citizenship was permissible, Rabbi Toledano acknowledged: "But, probably, stricter limitations should apply to a Minister and rabbi than to others."

Rabbi Toledano pointed out that he did not utilize the French citizenship, but regarded it rather as an "honorary title."

**Petition to Delay Chief Rabbi Elections**

Some 150 dayanim and leading rabbis have signed a petition, to appear in a few days' time, calling for the postponement of the Chief Rabbinate elections. It was reported yesterday from Chief Rabbi Nissim's Office.

The signatories include virtually all the dayanim, it was said, and leading rabbis such as Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Unterman, the senior rabbi of Haifa, Rabbi Marcus, Kaniel, and Ohanna; Rabbi Abuhaira of Ramat, a friend of Rabbi Toledano; and Rabbi Katz of Petah Tikva.

The High Court's re-hearing of the question of the Chief Rabbinate Electoral Committee composition opens on Sunday.

**Where to go**

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**Jerusalem**

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• Spend a morning with Madassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 24031, Madassah Club, Strass Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Tour includes the Synagogue, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, conducted tour, 10-11 a.m. daily. (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• Film Shows: Israel films: daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall. Today: 12-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions: • Tel. Art Gallery, 97 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 2877. Paintings by J. Mach. 10-11 a.m. • J. Mach. 10-11 a.m. • J. Mach. 10-11 a.m. • J. Mach. 10-11 a.m.

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**Minhal Hasbara Shifted To Prime Minister's Office**

The Ministry of Education's Information and Civic Education Authority (Minhal Hasbara) was yesterday transferred to the Prime Minister's Office in becoming part of the Government central information agency.

The transfer was officially approved yesterday at a meeting between the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Teddy Kollek.

The cultural functions of the former Minhal Hasbara will remain with the Ministry of Education, to be centralized in an independent unit to be headed by Dr. Y. Zinder, who served as Director of Kol Yisrael for the past six years, is to head the new body, which will coordinate the information activities of the Press Information Office, Kol Yisrael, the Government Tourist Corporation, and other bodies.

Mr. Zinder is now completing the organization of the new divisions of the new agency.

**Suspected Arabs Rioters Released**

ACRE. — The 68 residents of the Central Galilee village of Arraba who were arrested following the riots in the neighboring village of Dir Hanna almost a fortnight ago have been released on \$1,000 bail each pending trial. They all pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge C. Lowenthal of the Acre Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The villagers were detained on suspicion of being among those who, aroused by a rumour, later proved false, that a shepherd boy of the village had been killed in Dir Hanna. Invaded the village, assaulted several of the residents and caused considerable damage. There has been considerable talk of blood between the two villages ever since a 15-year-old shepherd boy from Arraba was found murdered near Dir Hanna several months ago.

The 68 persons will be brought to trial on Wednesday 14.

**Retention of 2 Wards At Ziv Recommended**

An emergency surgical ward of 40 beds and a 40-bed internal medicine ward should be housed in the Ziv Hospital building after Madassah moves to its new centre in Zeh. Karem, according to the recommendations of a special Ministry of Health Committee as reported in the new Government Yearbook that will appear today.

The committee urged that down-town Jerusalem should not be left without adequate hospital facilities for emergency cases after Madassah's transfer in April. The committee, which was formed to discuss the question of hospital retention in the Capital, further recommended that the hospital be maintained jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Municipality of Jerusalem.

Austin organ followed by the records. Sheet: No. 10 in G minor, R. 132; Beethoven - Leonora Overture No. 2, Op. 72, 10-10 a.m. Public welcome.

**TEL AVIV**

• Theatre: • "Therapeutic Opera", Premiere, 8:30. • "The Brave Soldier", 8:30. • "The Brave Soldier", 8:30. • "The Brave Soldier", 8:30.

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**U.S. Labour Zionists Come Out for Kennedy**

NEW YORK (INA). — In keeping with its policy of endorsing liberal candidates for national office, the Labor Zionist Organization of America-Palestine on Monday decided to urge all Labor Zionists and their friends throughout the country to work for the election of John F. Kennedy as President.

In its resolution of endorsement, the Central Committee of the Labor Zionist Organization states that Kennedy "offers an advanced program for peace and economic progress at home, and a more responsible and constructive role for the U.S. in international affairs."

The resolution takes note of the plank in the democratic platform pledging repeal of the racial features of the McCarran-Walter bill, and the replacement of the restrictive immigration laws. The resolution also calls for the forthright plank on civil rights and civil liberties, and the promotion of peace between Israel and the Arabs.

Two leading members of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem are now on a visit, separately, to the Soviet Union. Mr. Moshe Kol, member of the Executive and head of the Jewish Agency, is in Moscow, and Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Secretary-General of the Agency, left Jerusalem this week for a private visit.

**Jewish Agency Heads On Visit to Russia**

Two leading members of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem are now on a visit, separately, to the Soviet Union. Mr. Moshe Kol, member of the Executive and head of the Jewish Agency, is in Moscow, and Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Secretary-General of the Agency, left Jerusalem this week for a private visit.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**

**TODAY**

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**Nasser Takes House Opposite Synagogue**

NEW YORK (INA). — President Nasser of the U.A.R. will live in Sands Palace, Long Island, on an estate across the street from the community synagogue where the Jewish High Holidays will be celebrated today and Thursday.

The 4½-acre grounds and 24-room brick house belong to the estate of the late Ronald Lavilla, banana importer.

Rabbi Meir Weisman, leader of the Sands Point synagogue, was "not disturbed" by the news of who was renting the house across the street, he told INA.

**Cables in Brief**

**WORLD BANK** — Abdul Monem of Khashuri, U.A.R. Minister of Economy, left Cairo yesterday for London on his way to Washington to attend the annual meeting of the Governors of the World Bank.

**DELEGATES** — Communist China will send three delegations to Japan as part of a cultural exchange programme, the Communist newspaper Ta Kung Pao reported in Hong Kong yesterday.

**QUEEN ZEIN** — Queen Zein of Jordan, mother of King Hussein, arrived in Geneva yesterday by air from London for a holiday in Switzerland, and left immediately by car for Lausanne where she will stay.

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**Religious Services**

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.30. Tel Aviv 4.30. Haifa 4.30. Tel Aviv 4.30. Haifa 4.30. Tel Aviv 4.3



Figure 1



## Elul—Month of Prayer Ends

finishing and the pray-  
 ing, they go to bed in a  
 quiet, restful, and  
 comfortable way. The worship-  
 ers have already arrived,  
 performed these pray-  
 ings to prepare black col-  
 on, an adjoining room,  
 and tea with cinnamon  
 round during the  
 his break. Armoza  
 es on his circuit and  
 necessary, calls again  
 bers of his congrega-  
 sleepers who need  
 treatment.  
 one is always a hard  
 to be called four or  
 times", Armoza says.  
 Ambibi, what about the  
 "Hissimim" Men? He  
 us up, we have no Ac-  
 cept the early hour,  
 in good humour all  
 Curiously, there is one  
 and among the "Hiss-  
 mim" congregation. He  
 here in the Ashkenazi  
 and goes to an Ashke-  
 naziagogue only on  
 by one, odd points,  
 s in the alleys light up  
 has finished his  
 and returns to Hiss-  
 mim, where all are  
 coffee together. A  
 of women have taken  
 sides in the corridor,  
 wizened old lady, leans  
 on two sticks,  
 shikol, and, then,  
 prayers, the worship-  
 ers, and to go to  
 and have breakfast,  
 directly to their day's

ment is better controlled, although his inspiration remains free. He was at his best in Beethoven's Fifth, conjuring up joy and inspiration. "Barrymore's playing of 'Stirings' was a real treat: it bounces joyfully along with enormous driving power, thus whetting the listeners' appetite for more, thus promising young composer, Barsam, born in 1922, came to Israel from Vienna and studied under Michael Tsamir. He has written songs, chamber music, a violin concerto and others. The orchestra played the work with jaunty bravado, and the soloists, in the hands of Miss Rhea Sylvia Stark, a fine musician but not a leader, yet

The guest artist, Alexander Stein, justified his renown with his performance. He treated the sad slow movements romantically with his own feeling, and his interpretation of Schumann's broad work will be remembered with appreciation. Regrettably, his sound was often drowned out by the orchestra.

G. W. E.

**World Premieres**

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. First Subscription Concert. Marin Giljelin, conductor. 10:30. 18:30. 19:30. 20:30. 21:30. 22:30. 23:30. 24:30. 25:30. 26:30. 27:30. 28:30. 29:30. 30:30. 31:30. 32:30. 33:30. 34:30. 35:30. 36:30. 37:30. 38:30. 39:30. 40:30. 41:30. 42:30. 43:30. 44:30. 45:30. 46:30. 47:30. 48:30. 49:30. 50:30. 51:30. 52:30. 53:30. 54:30. 55:30. 56:30. 57:30. 58:30. 59:30. 60:30. 61:30. 62:30. 63:30. 64:30. 65:30. 66:30. 67:30. 68:30. 69:30. 70:30. 71:30. 72:30. 73:30. 74:30. 75:30. 76:30. 77:30. 78:30. 79:30. 80:30. 81:30. 82:30. 83:30. 84:30. 85:30. 86:30. 87:30. 88:30. 89:30. 90:30. 91:30. 92:30. 93:30. 94:30. 95:30. 96:30. 97:30. 98:30. 99:30. 100:30. 101:30. 102:30. 103:30. 104:30. 105:30. 106:30. 107:30. 108:30. 109:30. 110:30. 111:30. 112:30. 113:30. 114:30. 115:30. 116:30. 117:30. 118:30. 119:30. 120:30. 121:30. 122:30. 123:30. 124:30. 125:30. 126:30. 127:30. 128:30. 129:30. 130:30. 131:30. 132:30. 133:30. 134:30. 135:30. 136:30. 137:30. 138:30. 139:30. 140:30. 141:30. 142:30. 143:30. 144:30. 145:30. 146:30. 147:30. 148:30. 149:30. 150:30. 151:30. 152:30. 153:30. 154:30. 155:30. 156:30. 157:30. 158:30. 159:30. 160:30. 161:30. 162:30. 163:30. 164:30. 165:30. 166:30. 167:30. 168:30. 169:30. 170:30. 171:30. 172:30. 173:30. 174:30. 175:30. 176:30. 177:30. 178:30. 179:30. 180:30. 181:30. 182:30. 183:30. 184:30. 185:30. 186:30. 187:30. 188:30. 189:30. 190:30. 191:30. 192:30. 193:30. 194:30. 195:30. 196:30. 197:30. 198:30. 199:30. 200:30. 201:30. 202:30. 203:30. 204:30. 205:30. 206:30. 207:30. 208:30. 209:30. 210:30. 211:30. 212:30. 213:30. 214:30. 215:30. 216:30. 217:30. 218:30. 219:30. 220:30. 221:30. 222:30. 223:30. 224:30. 225:30. 226:30. 227:30. 228:30. 229:30. 230:30. 231:30. 232:30. 233:30. 234:30. 235:30. 236:30. 237:30. 238:30. 239:30. 240:30. 241:30. 242:30. 243:30. 244:30. 245:30. 246:30. 247:30. 248:30. 249:30. 250:30. 251:30. 252:30. 253:30. 254:30. 255:30. 256:30. 257:30. 258:30. 259:30. 260:30. 261:30. 262:30. 263:30. 264:30. 265:30. 266:30. 267:30. 268:30. 269:30. 270:30. 271:30. 272:30. 273:30. 274:30. 275:30. 276:30. 277:30. 278:30. 279:30. 280:30. 281:30. 282:30. 283:30. 284:30. 285:30. 286:30. 287:30. 288:30. 289:30. 290:30. 291:30. 292:30. 293:30. 294:30. 295:30. 296:30. 297:30. 298:30. 299:30. 300:30. 301:30. 302:30. 303:30. 304:30. 305:30. 306:30. 307:30. 308:30. 309:30. 310:30. 311:30. 312:30. 313:30. 314:30. 315:30. 316:30. 317:30. 318:30. 319:30. 320:30. 321:30. 322:30. 323:30. 324:30. 325:30. 326:30. 327:30. 328:30. 329:30. 330:30. 331:30. 332:30. 333:30. 334:30. 335:30. 336:30. 337:30. 338:30. 339:30. 340:30. 341:30. 342:30. 343:30. 344:30. 345:30. 346:30. 347:30. 348:30. 349:30. 350:30. 351:30. 352:30. 353:30. 354:30. 355:30. 356:30. 357:30. 358:30. 359:30. 360:30. 361:30. 362:30. 363:30. 364:30. 365:30. 366:30. 367:30. 368:30. 369:30. 370:30. 371:30. 372:30. 373:30. 374:30. 375:30. 376:30. 377:30. 378:30. 379:30. 380:30. 381:30. 382:30. 383:30. 384:30. 385:30. 386:30. 387:30. 388:30. 389:30. 390:30. 391:30. 392:30. 393:30. 394:30. 395:30. 396:30. 397:30. 398:30. 399:30. 400:30. 401:30. 402:30. 403:30. 404:30. 405:30. 406:30. 407:30. 408:30. 409:30. 410:30. 411:30. 412:30. 413:30. 414:30. 415:30. 416:30. 417:30. 418:30. 419:30. 420:30. 421:30. 422:30. 423:30. 424:30. 425:30. 426:30. 427:30. 428:30. 429:30. 430:30. 431:30. 432:30. 433:30. 434:30. 435:30. 436:30. 437:30. 438:30. 439:30. 440:30. 441:30. 442:30. 443:30. 444:30. 445:30. 446:30. 447:30. 448:30. 449:30. 450:30. 451:30. 452:30. 453:30. 454:30. 455:30. 456:30. 457:30. 458:30. 459:30. 460:30. 461:30. 462:30. 463:30. 464:30. 465:30. 466:30. 467:30. 468:30. 469:30. 470:30. 471:30. 472:30. 473:30. 474:30. 475:30. 476:30. 477:30. 478:30. 479:30. 480:30. 481:30. 482:30. 483:30. 484:30. 485:30. 486:30. 487:30. 488:30. 489:30. 490:30. 491:30. 492:30. 493:30. 494:30. 495:30. 496:30. 497:30. 498:30. 499:30. 500:30. 501:30. 502:30. 503:30. 504:30. 505:30. 506:30. 507:30. 508:30. 509:30. 510:30. 511:30. 512:30. 513:30. 514:30. 515:30. 516:30. 517:30. 518:30. 519:30. 520:30. 521:30. 522:30. 523:30. 524:30. 525:30. 526:30. 527:30. 528:30. 529:30. 530:30. 531:30. 532:30. 533:30. 534:30. 535

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# A Year of Unusual Success For Personal Diplomacy

IN the course of the Jewish Year 5720, Israel's leaders travelled far, fast and successfully to establish old friends and form new ties. These journeys on the lower slopes of the ice-covered Summit provided very fruitful harvests indeed.

The most important trip was undoubtedly that of Mr. Ben-Gurion, who made his first visit to the United States since 1951. Obviously the reason for his visit was the decision of Brandeis University to award an honorary degree of Doctorate of Laws to the Prime Minister of Israel. The University cited as "A modern man, a statesman, a philosopher, a leader, a man of letters, a man of action, a man of peace, a man of justice, a man of courage, a man of faith, a man of hope, a man of love, a man of God."

Since he was going to Boston he made arrangements to meet the leaders of the United States in order to clear up any misunderstandings lingering from the Sinai Campaign. He conferred with President Eisenhower for two hours on "Many world problems, including U.S.-Israel relations in their broad aspect," as he explained afterwards to the Press. He recalled that this was his first meeting with Eisenhower since 1945, when the Commander-in-Chief of the liberating Allied armies met the Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Frankfurt.

**Met Key Leaders**  
The Premier also met Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter, 18 Senators, and other key American leaders. His hosts were particularly impressed by Israel's programmes for cooperative action with the emergent states of Africa and Asia in the struggle against poverty and ignorance.

He convinced the Americans that Israel wanted peace with her neighbours so as to concentrate on the manifold tasks of economic and social development without being hampered by the continuous need for military expenditure and vigilance. His success in emphasizing Israel's passion for peace was a major diplomatic gain.

While in New York he was also the guest of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, whose attitude to Israel has been frigid if not unfriendly. Ever since the Secretary-General stepped through the Negev around Ede Boker together with Ben-Gurion, however, their relationship has been cool but cordial. The New York visit confirmed their agreement to disagree.

Unquestionably the most dramatic and emotion-laden of all meetings, however, was that in New York between Israel's "Hasidim," aged 78, and Germany's "Der Alte," Dr. Konrad Adenauer, aged 88. Mr. Ben-Gurion has repeatedly distinguished between the Nazis and the leaders of the new Germany, often at



B-G on Tour: After Some Honey



Khrushchev: "Strange, I didn't hear anything."

considerable hazard to his own political position, always to the ultimate good of Israel. The friendly statement issued by Dr. Adenauer was said by experts to indicate readiness to continue German economic assistance to Israel after the reparations agreement expires. There was talk of German long-term investments amounting to many tens of millions.

**Promises Unclear**  
On his way back to Israel the Prime Minister lunched at "Number Ten" with Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and leaders of the British Opposition Parties. Afterwards he discussed problems of world peace in general, and the Middle East situation in particular, with the British Prime Minister.

While it is not clear exactly what tangible promises were made to Israel, there can be no doubt that the tour was a major diplomatic triumph.

Mr. Ben-Gurion himself commented: "Now a terrific load is off my mind. If the assurance given to Israel after the reparations agreement expires, there was talk of German long-term investments amounting to many tens of millions."

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Far East. This was an official State visit to the country which was the first to honour Israel with a visit by a Premier. The Burman President, U Win Maung, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on their travels throughout Burma; everywhere they were met with almost overwhelming hospitality, protests and other proofs of the people's affection for Israel. The President also made brief stops in Iran, India and Istanbul. In July he went on a cruise through the Mediterranean which included an important visit to newly independent Cyprus.

Mrs. Meir's itinerary was strenuous. It recalled the globe-trotting days of the late John Foster Dulles; she roamed through two Great Continents, Africa and South America. Despite the tension caused by the Eichmann affair, Israel's relations with most countries in Southern America have been considerably strengthened during the past year, largely as a result of Mrs. Meir's goodwill mission.

The numerous ties established with the new States of Africa and Asia made 5720 the most memorable in the history of the country's diplomacy. Country after country has made it a point of honour to support Israel in the struggle of the poor nations to raise their standards of living. The anti-Israel resolutions of the Bandung Conference, the operation in the light of what has happened since; Nasser's notorious "noose around Israel" has indeed been torn to shreds. It is true that the Addis Ababa Conference of Asian and African states at the end of June reiterated the Bandung Resolution about the "Palestine problem." But this was obviously a verbal price paid for Egyptian support for anti-South African action; the new states have made it abundantly clear that they are not interested in the Arab's sterile feud.

**Independence Not Enough**  
All over the new States eager statesmen are finding that independence alone is not enough; poverty, ignorance and disease do not yield to the waving of flags. Seeing Israel as a small, arid and poor land that surrounded by many of the difficulties they face, the emergent countries have turned to her, in the words of Kenya's Minister of Commerce, Dr. J. G. Kioko, as "an inspiration, a challenge and an example."

Israelis have been quick to respond to the needs of Africa, not in search of political advantage but aware that the well-being of men is indivisible. The attitude culminated in one of the year's greatest triumphs for Israel, the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, held at the Weismann Institute towards the end of August. The some 200 scientists on a common platform with Africa and Asian statesmen succeeded far beyond the sponsors' most optimistic hopes.

It is significant that the year of statehood in the diplomatic field has been based, not on alliances or ephemeral friendships, but on finding common needs and challenges.

**Burmese Travels**  
The Prime Minister's journey took him to the West; the President went to the

Far East. This was an official State visit to the country which was the first to honour Israel with a visit by a Premier. The Burman President, U Win Maung, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on their travels throughout Burma; everywhere they were met with almost overwhelming hospitality, protests and other proofs of the people's affection for Israel. The President also made brief stops in Iran, India and Istanbul. In July he went on a cruise through the Mediterranean which included an important visit to newly independent Cyprus.

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The numerous ties established with the new States of Africa and Asia made 5720 the most memorable in the history of the country's diplomacy. Country after country has made it a point of honour to support Israel in the struggle of the poor nations to raise their standards of living. The anti-Israel resolutions of the Bandung Conference, the operation in the light of what has happened since; Nasser's notorious "noose around Israel" has indeed been torn to shreds. It is true that the Addis Ababa Conference of Asian and African states at the end of June reiterated the Bandung Resolution about the "Palestine problem." But this was obviously a verbal price paid for Egyptian support for anti-South African action; the new states have made it abundantly clear that they are not interested in the Arab's sterile feud.

**Independence Not Enough**  
All over the new States eager statesmen are finding that independence alone is not enough; poverty, ignorance and disease do not yield to the waving of flags. Seeing Israel as a small, arid and poor land that surrounded by many of the difficulties they face, the emergent countries have turned to her, in the words of Kenya's Minister of Commerce, Dr. J. G. Kioko, as "an inspiration, a challenge and an example."

Israelis have been quick to respond to the needs of Africa, not in search of political advantage but aware that the well-being of men is indivisible. The attitude culminated in one of the year's greatest triumphs for Israel, the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, held at the Weismann Institute towards the end of August. The some 200 scientists on a common platform with Africa and Asian statesmen succeeded far beyond the sponsors' most optimistic hopes.

It is significant that the year of statehood in the diplomatic field has been based, not on alliances or ephemeral friendships, but on finding common needs and challenges.

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The Prime Minister's journey took him to the West; the President went to the

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## Tranquillity and Northern Storms

THE security position of Israel was comparatively tranquil during the past year with the northern border providing the only major trouble. At the beginning of February, 1960 the Syrians launched savage attacks during the winter in the demilitarized zone which were repulsed by the Armistice Agreements inside Israel's borders. Arab soldiers from the allegedly abandoned village of Khirbet Tawadit crossed into the area of kibbutz Beit Katsir to the southeast of Lake Kinneret.

This incursion was followed by clashes with Israel police, whereupon heavy artillery fire was opened on Beit Katsir by the Syrians from Khirbet Tawadit.

After protests to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization had failed to bring about a cessation of the Syrian fire, Israel launched the first retaliation since the Sinai Campaign. Troops

displayed the same dash that had carried Israel's forces to success in 1956. The village was overrun and large quantities of arms taken. Sappers destroyed it with high explosives.

When four Egyptian Mig-17s crossed the border on May 28, they were intercepted at 20,000 feet by two Israeli jets; a dog-fight lasting only a few seconds one Mig was set aflame.

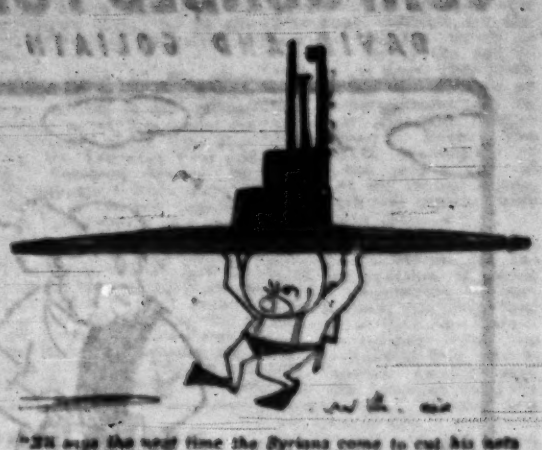
These were the major incidents which indicated that even the post-Sinai calm does not warrant relaxed vigilance along Israel's long frontiers. The Army proved its mettle in the usual strenuous manoeuvres which included displays in numbers not previously seen in Israel. At the Independence Day parade, Israel displayed for the first time the French S.S. 10 guided missile and the American 105 mm. recoilless gun. Both weapons are capable of knocking out

any tank which the Egyptians possess. Their range is up to a kilometre and they are mounted on four-wheel drive vehicles.

Other "trials" on parade were medium and heavy mortars mounted on half tracks, a device worked out by Israel's Defence Forces.

Perhaps the most exciting development with regard to the country's defence was the acquisition of a submarine from England. Renamed "Tanin" (Crocodile), the submarine sailed into Haifa Port on Wednesday, December 14. It is an "S" Class submarine, designed in 1948. 217 feet long and carrying 13 torpedoes. The Navy obtained from the British a second submarine of the same type which had been launched as "Black" in 1943; renamed "Rahav," she arrived in Haifa Port on June 9, 1960.

Competing with Tanin and Rahav for the honour of being the Security Forces' gain of the year was the assembly in Israel of a French Fouga Magister jet trainer, named by the Prime Minister "Shimon" (Shepherd). This was assembled by Israel Aircraft Industries Limited, a company originally established as "Beck" by the Department of Defence under the direction of veterans of many air forces who had served as volunteers during Israel's War of Liberation. The firm has become one of the largest in the country. It has already indicated that a assembling French planes is not sufficient to match its ambitions; within a year it will produce a jet plane designed, manufactured and assembled in Israel.



"It says the next time the Syrians come to cut his teeth they are going to get a heck of a surprise."

## Bar Kochba Letters Found

WHEN news reached Israel that documents from the Bar Kochba period which were in Jordan hands had been found in fact by Beduin in Israeli territory, in a cave north of Mammas, it was decided to organize an expedition to search the caves in the area. Four teams under Professor Yigael Yadin, Prof. Nahman Avigad, Dr. Yehanan Aharoni and Mr. Fawcett Bar-Adam were chosen and on March 20, 1960, they began their search in the middle of a downpour unpropitious to the task.



"It says he's not an impressionist by the Bar-Kochba letters — he has a meticulous collection of orders from Dori, Dagan and Lashari."

The search involved hazardous descents by rope for a distance of 50 metres down sheer rock faces. After days of dangerous work with only disappointing results, Professor Yadin used a mine

detector — and unearthed, greatly to his surprise, a basket! While members of the expedition joked about the "basket detector," he himself investigated the basket and found it to be full of metal objects. These turned out to be from the Roman period: 13 jugs, three incense censers, a cult pan, bowls and a key. The experts decided that the basket contained booty taken by Bar Kochba's men from the Roman legionnaires. This archaeological treasure encouraged the expedition considerably; in a mood of high excitement they subsequently discovered several papyri.

These proved to be written orders issued by Bar Kochba (more correctly, Bar Keshaba) to his lieutenants during the heroic revolt against the power of Rome. One was an order from Shimon Bar Keshaba to his lieutenants, addressed to "Yehonatan and Masabiah" instructing them to go to one Tahnas Bar Yabmai and to send it to Bar Keshaba under guard. The two men were further enjoined to deal with people from Teqnah in connection with the repair of houses. Both injunctions threatened punishments in the event of failure. A third task was to seize the person of Yeshua ben Tadmoraya (Tadmor-Palmira); orders to send him under guard to Bar Keshaba, after relieving him of his sword.

A second letter discovered ordered Yehonatan Bar Keshaba to do whatever a certain Eliaha commanded. Although no indication of what was to be done was given, the letter revealed the nature of the chain of command and the method used in transmitting orders during the Revolt.

A third papyrus — that has been deciphered authorized Yehonatan and Masabiah to reap the benefits of the property of one Elazar Bar Rithah. A further letter commanded the same two men to harvest the winter wheat in their jurisdiction.

Several documents still remain to be deciphered.

The public responded with great enthusiasm to the heroic story of Bar Kochba and the romantic nature of the discovery by General Yadin.

## ISRAEL VERSUS EICHMANN

THE most dramatic event of the year was undoubtedly that which took place at four o'clock on May 28, when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion stepped up to the rostrum of the Knesset to announce: "A short time ago one of the greatest of Nazi war criminals, Adolf Eichmann, who was responsible together with the Nazi leaders for what they called 'the final solution of the Jewish question,' i.e. the extermination of six million Jews of Europe, was found by the Israel Security Forces. Adolf Eichmann is under arrest in Israel and will shortly be put on trial under the Law for the Trial of Nazis and their collaborators."

The Knesset sat in amazed silence for almost a minute before breaking out into frantic applause. In a matter of moments the news was dominating the papers of the world. No statement was made as to where and how he had been captured; speculation on the papers was met with official silence.

If the Israeli authorities suspect that the secrets they were doomed to experience rapid and complete disappointment. Within a week, newspaper journalists had discovered that Eichmann had been living under an assumed name in the Argentine since he had been captured while on his way home from work. That night, "Time" reported, a cable had been sent in code to Ben-Gurion to say that "The beast is in chains."

**Denials Withdrawn**  
Meanwhile a unit known as Bureau 66, under Nitzav Avraham Selinger, was set up to investigate the case against the man charged with genocide. Eichmann's brother said that he would arrange for lawyers to defend the accused.

Some influential statesmen and leaders among them, Dr. Nahum Goldmann — queried the advisability of the trial being conducted in Israel by Israeli judges. Various alternatives were suggested. Ben-Gurion rejected all such suggestions with the utmost vigour, maintaining that historic justice and the honour of the Jewish people demanded that the trial could be held only before an Israeli court in the sovereign Jewish state.

Within a week Israel had been forced to admit that Eichmann had indeed been captured in the Argentine, where he had been living under the false name of Ricardo Clement. Israel explained somewhat belatedly that Eichmann had been traced by "volunteers," including Israelis.

Argentina at once demanded the return of the captive and punishment for the "volunteers."

In an official Note, Israel offered a further explanation of how Eichmann had been spirited out of Argentina — he had come voluntarily after asking for 24 hours to consider his situation before he agreed to appear before an Israeli Court in a letter stating that he wanted to testify "so that a true picture of the events may be transmitted to future generations. I have not been promised anything and I have not been threatened. I want at last to achieve inner peace."

The Government of Israel pointed out to Argentina that Eichmann was a war criminal, accused of the most terrible crimes against the Jews and humanity; Israel pleaded for understanding on the part of a friendly country, but refused to consider his return. Public opinion in Israel was completely united behind this stand, even when Argentina recalled her error from Israel and threatened to take the matter to the United Nations. Ben-Gurion addressed a personal appeal to President Frondizi of Argentina.

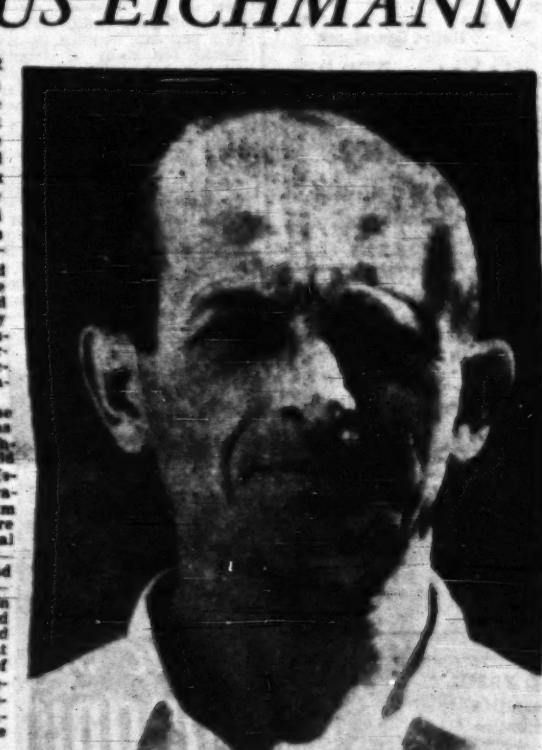
**Dostoevskian Disclosures**  
Meanwhile Nitzav Selinger, the police officer in charge of the investigation, reported that Eichmann was making copious notes and was apparently prepared to talk freely. Thus the drama developed along two ac-

cently sharply distinguished lines — on the one hand the accused was anxious to end his fifteen years of flight by Dostoevskian style disclosures, on the other hand Argentina was accusing the accused of breaches of international law.

To the amazement of the people of Israel there was considerable support through the Press at the trial for those who opposed Israel's role in this operation of the long arm of justice. Although there was no international tribunal in existence to judge him — the Nuremberg Courts had long since been liquidated — and there was no indication of how he could be charged in the Argentine, there seemed to be some vague belief that justice was on the side of those clamouring for his being surrendered by the Israeli and Argentine governments.

Large due to sagacious American intervention a mild resolution was passed requesting Israel to make "appropriate reparations" to Argentina for violation of her sovereignty. There was no definition of what acceptable reparations were. This was left to the parties themselves to determine.

Eichmann chose as his defence counsel Dr. Robert Servatius of Cologne, an eminent German jurist who had defended several Nazis at the Nuremberg trial. The police announced that the preparation for the trial would take between twelve and eighteen months. Israel offered a sincere expression of regret as "appropriate reparations," but Argentina rejected the suggestion.



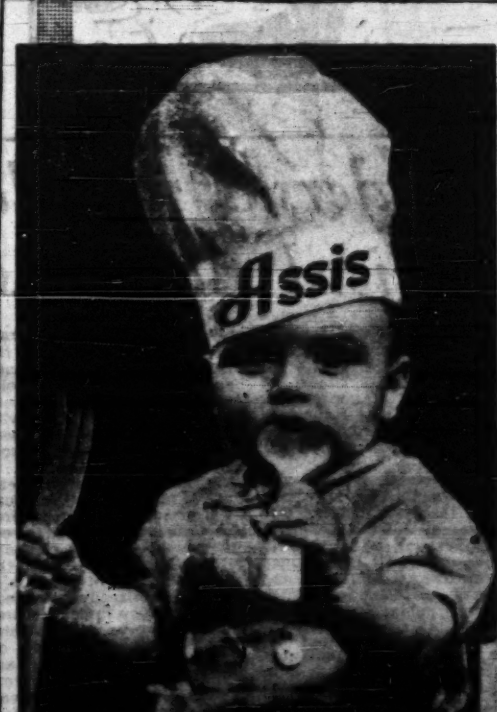
ADOLF EICHMANN

The Knesset unanimously approved an amendment to the Advocates' Ordinance to enable Eichmann's foreign counsel to appear before an Israeli court. It was announced that Dr. Servatius would probably come to Israel towards the end of October.

Israel's difficulties with Argentina were brought to a sudden and happy end through some brilliant work by Dr. Shabtai Rosenne, legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Although nobody was aware exactly what arguments he used, he managed to persuade Argentina that peace with honour could be

obtained by a formula. Israel's Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Arieh Levi, was declared *paratus non proci* and returned to Israel on August 4; this seemed to satisfy Argentina as a sufficiently strong move. A 70-word statement reaffirming the two countries' long friendship concluded with the statement that the incident was considered closed by both of them.

Although the two countries' envoys did not return to their posts there was general belief as the year came to an end that this was only a matter of a few weeks.



Assis

## To All Tourists in Israel

Best wishes for a Happy and Peaceful New Year



Government Tourist Corporation

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO MA AND ABA AND TO ALL MY FRIENDS AND TO YOU ALSO.

... ויבן מגדלים במדבר  
דברי הימים ב, כז.

שנת אור ובה

חנות החשמל לארצישראל



# MAPAI ELECTION GAINS CONFOUNDED FORECASTERS

DAVID AND GOLIATH



"And now we can talk about a coalition."

THE people of Israel gave Ben-Gurion's Mapai Party an increase of over 6 per cent in its strength in an election marked by an 81 per cent poll and cool tempers despite a savage storm (desert wind) on Voting Day last November. Although Herut's strength did not diminish, the right-wing party of Mr. Begin suffered a devastating setback, since he campaigned violently behind a formidable array of outsiders and promised that Herut would become the country's dominant party. Abdukt Ha-Aveda, the General Zionist and the Communists all lost heavily. Particularly noteworthy as a sign of political maturity was the people's rejection of the Likud list such as the Likud, even in hard-pressed Wadi Salib, scene of bitter communal rioting last year, the champions of communalism failed at the ballot box.

Social and political experts spent some busy weeks after the elections trying to explain to the people of Israel why they had voted as they did. Their analysis revealed some curious results. Mapai drew considerable support in such areas as bourgeois Northern Tel Aviv, thought to be a stronghold of General Zionism — in fact Mr. Naimir, the former Minister of Labour, found himself elected somewhat to his own surprise as well as that of the rest of the metropolis. Mayor of a city traditionally considered a Right-Wing preserve. But the Mapai were also loyal to "The Old Man."

Results Analyzed  
The analysts offered a number of excellent reasons for the solid gains made by Mapai. There can be no doubt that the three young champions of the Party — Dayan, Khan and Peres — gave it new glamour which it badly needed. Nor were they the only new faces on the Mapai list; a real effort was made to spread representation in the Knesset outside the traditional office-holders. This process involved painful shocks for many a devoted veteran, but it did satisfy the leaders of the ethnic groups that there was scope for them within Mapai.

Like the English Conservative Party, Mapai was able to claim that the electorate had "never had it so good." The two Zionist left-wing parties found themselves caught in a curious paradox — although as partners in the coalition they had participated in shaping the campaign they had to pour

## BASIC PRINCIPLE OF A NEW COALITION



passionate scorn on the record of the outgoing Government. Apparently the electorate could not forget that Ben-Gurion had failed to oust Mapai and Abdukt Ha-Aveda from the Cabinet by using every method short of bombs; the denunciation of the Government by these full-fledged members of the coalition seemed exceedingly strange to the electorate. Mapai, however, did gain Arab votes from the Communists.

Perhaps most important of all, the election was a personal triumph for Ben-Gurion and his policies in 1948 and 1949. The election endorsed Ben-Gurion's painfully reached decisions on Sinai and relations with Germany which had been vindicated by the results. When Mr. Yosef Almozi, whose handling of the Mapai organization was exceptional, flew to Sde Boker to tell the Premier the good

news, Ben-Gurion was in excellent spirits. "The people of Israel showed their political maturity in two ways," he declared, "by shattering Herut's illusions of winning power and by bringing about the failure of all the communal lists; whose only effect could be to frustrate the merging of the coalition."

Electoral Reform  
Also of major significance was the clear indication of a widespread desire for electoral reform. The demand for the replacement of proportional representation by a system of constituency elections had been a major plank in Mapai's platform and was indeed a real point of difference in policy between the Left Wing parties, whose other conflicts had become somewhat nebulous.

After the elections negotiations to form a Cabinet took less time than usual — only

a few weeks — and ended in the formation of a wide coalition which included Mapai, Mapam, Abdukt Ha-Aveda, the Progressives and the National Religious Party. Moshe Dayan became Minister of Agriculture, Abba Eban Minister Without Portfolio and Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence, whilst Giora Josephthal took over the Labour Ministry vacated by Naimir. Towards the end of the year Zalman Aranne resigned and Eban was appointed Minister of Education. A few weeks later Pessia Agudat Yisrael also agreed to enter the Cabinet and Mr. Binyamin Mintz became the Minister of Posts, which brought the number of this year's new faces around the lower Cabinet table to four.

The year was noteworthy for the stability of the Government. There were no major crises.

## Man of Jerusalem



THE passing of Jerusalem's Mayor, Gershon Agron, on Nov. 1, 1950, just three days before the election, plunged the city and the nation into grief. The lively election day spirit of the Capital was tempered by the reflective mood in which Agron's career was called to mind, and with it those great and turbulent events with which he was so intimately associated in the unfolding drama of statehood.

Gershon Agron was a just—and, therefore, a rare—man in his generation. As editor of this newspaper for a period of 23 years, he achieved outstanding success, although he was certainly no careerist journalist and at all times had the courage to say precisely what he thought, whether to a threatening British administration or to a complaining Israel public.

In 1955, as Mayor of Jerusalem, he realized a lifelong dream in the development of this city whose very stones he cherished.

## Israel's Research Reactor

ON a lonely stretch of the coast at Nebi Rubin, west of the village of Yavne where Rabbi Yochanan Ben Zakai established his Academy of Learning while the Romans were besieging Jerusalem almost 1,800 years ago, a futed dome has been erected in the form of study arose from the sand during the past year. This was Israel's research reactor, a mighty implement for which the country's physicists and mathematicians have been waiting eagerly for many weary months. By the middle of 1950 the fuel elements had been received from the United States and had been activated.

The reactor cost \$125,000, towards which the U.S. contributed \$80,000 under President Eisenhower's programme to aid nuclear research in new states. It works round the clock and serves the scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Weizmann Institute, the Hebrew University and the Technion.

Widespread Recognition  
Israeli scientists generally received widespread recognition at a series of international conferences some in Israel and others abroad. Perhaps the most dramatic scientific achievement of the year was that of Professor Haim Leib Pekeris and his colleagues of the Applied Mathematics Department of the Weizmann Institute. They solved two problems that have baffled mankind for generations—the theoretical determination of the ocean tides and the calculation of the resonance frequency of the earth. One British scientist commented of the former discovery: "I never thought I'd live to see the tidal problem of the oceans solved."

Another Israeli scientist to make headlines was Dr. Henry Tabor, of the Israel National Physical Laboratory, when he reported to the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States on the possibilities of a "solar pond" designed to trap the energy of the sun. Although he still has to overcome two more problems, the general feeling of the scientists at the Conference was that he is on the verge of a momentous discovery which may revolutionize the question of power in arid areas.

Zarchin Process  
The decision of a large American engineering firm to support the invention of Mr. Alexander Zarchin for the conversion of salt water to fresh drew world-wide attention. The foreign experts are convinced that the Zarchin process is both practical and economic.

In February a National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Development was appointed by the Prime Minister to work out an overall scientific research and development policy. Headed by Prof. Israel Dostrovsky, the Council consists of 21 members.

To round off a great year for science, the Weizmann Institute acted as host to great scientists and statesmen from newly liberated lands.

Our sincere best wishes for the New Year  
to our benefactors and supporters and to the entire Jewish nation in Israel and abroad.

The General Orphan's Home for Girls, Jerusalem.

"Le Chasseur"  
Eye Shadow for beautifying your eyes wishes you  
A Happy and Blessed New Year

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Orthopedist  
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PROSTHESES & BRACES  
TRUSSES & SUPPORTS  
wishes his clients and friends  
A HAPPY YEAR

## Boycott and Counter-Boycott

Egypt's illegal closure of the Suez Canal was intensified during the year 1950. Mr. Hammarskjöld's "good offices" and "quiet diplomacy," aimed at arriving at a gentlemanly, though tedious, modus operandi, broke down completely. It was generally understood in Israel that there would be no interference with cargoes from Israel, provided they were shipped "Lob. Haifa," i.e. already the property of the purchaser.

On the strength of this belief the Danish freighter "Inge Toft" left Haifa in May 1950 carrying 5,500 tons of cement, potatoes, chemicals, artificial leather and marble sold to the Far East. The ship was detained in Port Said.

She remained there for nine months while her master, Captain Erhard Wilhelm Schultz, a 62-year-old Dane fully supported by the ship's owners, refused to accede to Egyptian demands to unload his cargo.

The hull of the grey freighter developed a thick "beard" of barnacles and seaweed. The United Nations and the great statesmen of the world betrayed a curious indifference to Nasser's defiance of the Security Council resolutions on freedom of passage.

"Every day we asked the Egyptians to let us pass south through the Canal," said Capt. Schultz. "Every day they refused." The Egyptians offered no explanation. They treated all members of the crew well, allowing them shore leave and all necessary supplies, including water. Mail was delivered regularly.

Eventually, in the middle of February, the owners decided to abandon the struggle. The cargo was unloaded at Port Said and was at once confiscated by the exultant Egyptians. Capt. Schultz applied for permission to sail through the Canal after the discharge of the cargo was completed — but this request was also rejected. The "Inge Toft" staggered back to Haifa where the crew were welcomed as heroes. Capt. Schultz commented: "This is the longest time I've ever taken for such a short trip."

Nasser's triumph was short-lived. The American Bankers' Union suddenly took hold of the U.S. Government, which endured innumerable illegal actions against American shipping with fortitude worthy of a better cause. In April, the



union refused to unload the cargo of the Egyptian ship "Cleopatra," which remained idle in New York harbor just as the "Inge Toft" had been idle in Port Said.

The Egyptians applied for an injunction to the New York courts, lost, appealed to a higher court and lost again. The Arabs threatened to boycott all American shipping and not only those ships on Nasser's blacklist. The Egyptian anger stirred the statesmen at the world far more than Israel's or Americans had ever managed to do with their reports of piracy and blackmail. Support for the embattled longshoremen came from other unions throughout America. Notwithstanding efforts by the U.S. Administration to persuade labor to abandon the boycott of the "Cleopatra," the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive promised full support.

Senate Move  
Obviously as a direct result of the "Cleopatra" incident, the Senate rushed through a proposal sponsored by Senators Douglas and Keating authorizing the President to withhold American mutual security funds and surplus food assistance from nations refusing to recognize the principles of free navigation and non-discrimination.

"AT LAST, SOMEBODY..."



## Religious Leaders Squabble Over Rabbinical Elections

WHEN the late Chief Rabbi of Israel, Dr. Yitzhak Isaac Halevi Herzog, passed away last year, the twin posts of Chief Rabbi of Israel (Ashkenazi and Sephardi) were held in wide esteem by the entire population, irrespective of religious convictions. It was generally assumed that a new Chief Rabbi, worthy of being his successor would be elected within a reasonable time.

In November, 1950 the spokesman for the Ministry of Religious Affairs announced that elections for the two positions of Chief Rabbi would take place within a very short period, as they had to be concluded by February 15, 1950. The intention was to elect a successor to the late Chief Rabbi Herzog and to consider Chief Rabbi I. Nissim (the Sephardi Chief Rabbi) for re-election. The first stage of the proposed procedure was the appointment of an eight-member Election Committee, four nominated

by the Ministry and four by the Chief Rabbinate. This Committee would then convene an electoral college of 22, composed of representatives of the Chief Rabbinate and of public religious representatives appointed by the Minister.

The electoral college was not destined to be appointed during the year 5720, nor was the post of Chief Rabbi to be vacant before the death of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Apparently personal differences still continued to lie close to the surface; they surged up again in connection with the election of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Chief Rabbi Nissim took offense when Rabbi Toledano invited the Committee to convene on the ground that he had not been asked to extend the invitation jointly. He ordered his four nominees to boycott the meeting but one of them, Rabbi Amram Avrahami, joined forces with Rabbi Toledano and disregarded the instruction. This meant that Rabbi Toledano had a majority on the Committee. Rabbi Nissim promptly dismissed Rabbi Avrahami who refused to accept dismissal. The Nissim forces boycotted meetings to prevent there being a quorum. The remaining members of the Committee, including the four nominees, then proceeded to act as if they did form a quorum. The Nissim party rushed to court for an order nisi. Allegations of falsification, blackmail and worse were freely exchanged in a legal carnival that could

only bring religion in Israel into disrepute. Two of the three judges on the bench held in favour of the Toledano faction but decided to reserve the case, sitting with five judges. Justice expressed regret at the "sordid atmosphere."

As the year came to an end the Minister for Religious Affairs was trying to force the Chief Rabbi to cooperate in having elections before October 31, when the term of office of the Chief Rabbinate (already extended) expires. Every indication was given, however, that Chief Rabbi Nissim would go on fighting even if it took another year — far apart from the unsolved problem of electing a successor to Rabbi Herzog, his own re-election appeared far from certain.

The general public found it hard to chart a course through the complications of allegation and counter-allegation. But one thing was clear: the high offices of the two Chief Rabbis and the Minister of Religious Affairs were being held up to ridicule by the men most concerned with preserving their dignity.

A long-standing feud between Chief Rabbi Nissim and Minister of Religious Affairs Toledano had been patched up before the death of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Apparently personal differences still continued to lie close to the surface; they surged up again in connection with the election of Chief Rabbi Herzog. Chief Rabbi Nissim took offense when Rabbi Toledano invited the Committee to convene on the ground that he had not been asked to extend the invitation jointly. He ordered his four nominees to boycott the meeting but one of them, Rabbi Amram Avrahami, joined forces with Rabbi Toledano and disregarded the instruction. This meant that Rabbi Toledano had a majority on the Committee. Rabbi Nissim promptly dismissed Rabbi Avrahami who refused to accept dismissal. The Nissim forces boycotted meetings to prevent there being a quorum. The remaining members of the Committee, including the four nominees, then proceeded to act as if they did form a quorum. The Nissim party rushed to court for an order nisi. Allegations of falsification, blackmail and worse were freely exchanged in a legal carnival that could

MY SINCERE BEST WISHES to all my friends and comrades from the War of Independence and to all Israel for a most happy and prosperous NEW YEAR  
M. J. GENNET  
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Orthopedist  
30 Rehov Montefiore  
Tel Aviv, Tel. 64972  
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TRUSSES & SUPPORTS  
wishes his clients and friends  
A HAPPY YEAR

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DAMP WALLS  
GUARANTEE  
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JERUSALEM  
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The Psychological Clinic,  
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A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

TO OUR FRIENDS, ACQUAINTANCES AND CLIENTS  
A Very Happy New Year  
E. HERZ,  
Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineering, Ltd.  
1 Rehov Levantim, Tel Aviv.

M. GRUNWALD CURTAINS & DECORATIONS  
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wishes all their clients and friends  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

La Compagnie Dunkerquoise d'Entreprises  
EXTEND THEIR BEST WISHES FOR A  
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

A Year of Expansion and Production  
To All Friends and Business Associates

Sons of Jean M. Suidan  
Importers — Wholesalers — Retailers, Haifa  
EXTEND THEIR SINCERE WISHES TO ALL  
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A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

To All Our Clients, Friends and Acquaintances  
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Children's Photos  
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JULIAN FUERST  
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A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

To all my dear friends in Israel  
I EXTEND MY BEST WISHES FOR  
a New Year of Joyous Fulfillment  
(Mrs. Frank) Ethel S. Cohen  
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A Happy New Year  
TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS  
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DIPLOMAED  
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Specialist for in-grown nails without operation.  
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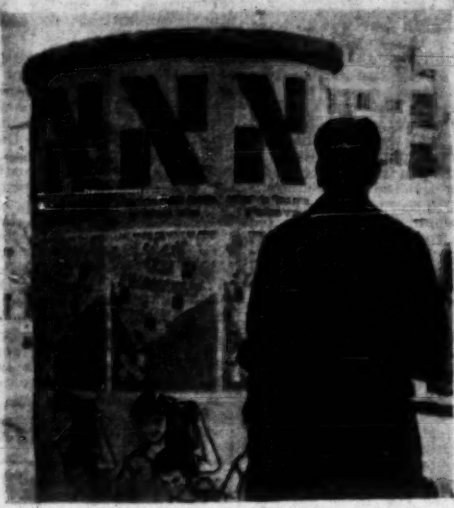




## SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST YEAR IN PICTURES



OCTOBER—New banknotes were introduced in the middle of the month and some of the designs became the centre of a controversy.



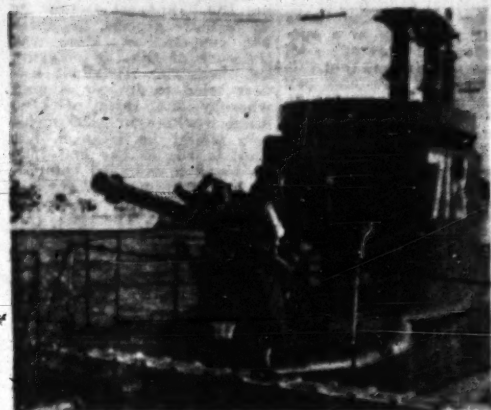
OCTOBER—Municipal hoardings all over the country showed nothing but election posters, dominated by the Hebrew letter of the party.



NOVEMBER—President Ben-Zvi was among the first to cast a ballot, at the polling station in the Rehavia Quarter of Jerusalem.



DECEMBER—The newly constituted Cabinet seated around the Cabinet table and showing three of the new Ministers: Minister of Labour Giora Josephthal, Minister Without Portfolio Abba Eban and Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan.



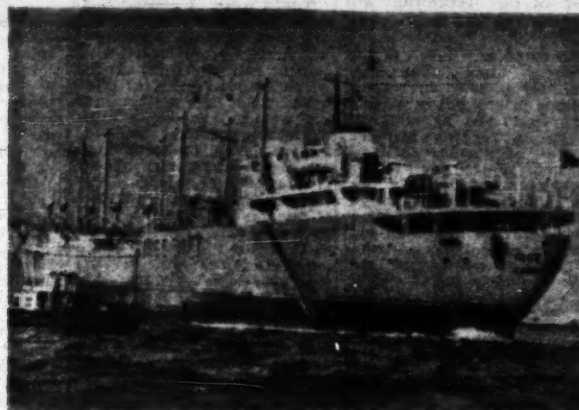
DECEMBER—Israel's first submarine, the Tanin, is visited in Haifa port by the Chief-of-Staff and members of the Cabinet.



JANUARY—Foreign Minister Golda Meir with President and Mrs. Tubman of Liberia during her African tour.



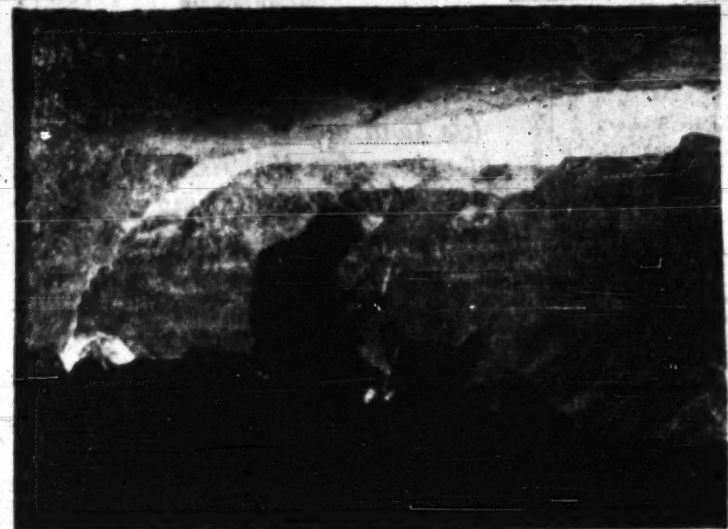
FEBRUARY—Troops resting near kibbutz Beit Katzir after an operation at Khirbet Tawafik on the Syrian frontier.



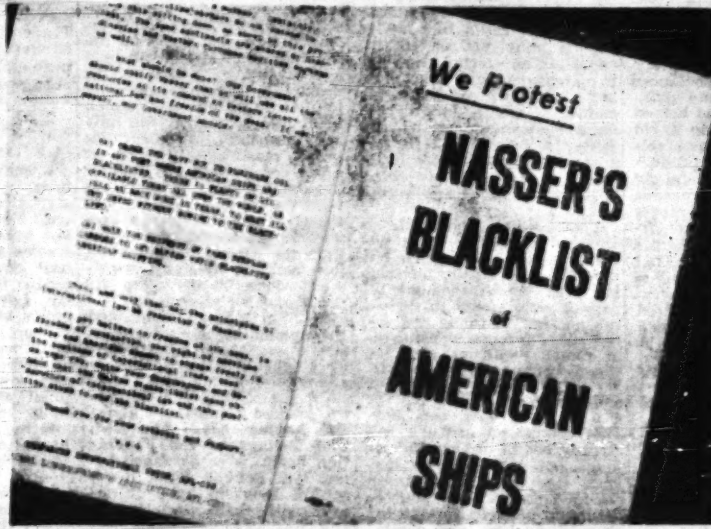
FEBRUARY—The Inge Toft, her hull covered with barnacles from her enforced stay in Port Said, as she steamed into Haifa Port.



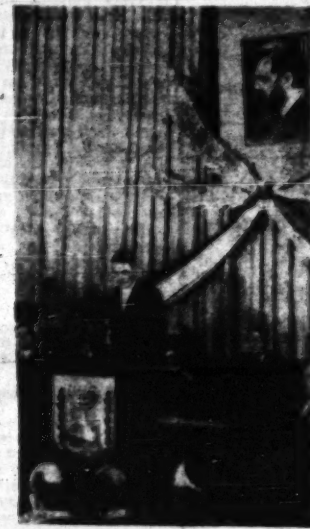
MARCH—Mr. Ben-Gurion and President Eisenhower at the White House during the Prime Minister's visit to the United States of America.



APRIL—The cave at Wadi Hever near the Dead Sea where a joint Hebrew University-Department of Antiquities expedition discovered relics of the Bar-Kochba revolt.



APRIL—Cover of a pamphlet issued by the U.S. Seafarers Union, protesting against the Arab boycott and ill-treatment of U.S. seamen in the Suez Canal and elsewhere.



MAY—Speaker Kadish Luz addressing the Knesset session opening the Herzl Centenary.

JUNE—Cementing an old alliance, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and President de Gaulle met for the first time, in Paris.



MAY—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Adolf Eichmann on charges under the Genocide Law.



JULY—The new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Karem was dedicated in the presence of Hadassah pilgrims.



AUGUST—The Haifa-Eilat pipeline was completed and is seen above, making its way across the barren Negev just before it was laid.



AUGUST—A delegation of Israeli physicians and nurses was dispatched to strife-torn Congo to provide urgently needed medical aid.



AUGUST—The visit of President Fulbert Youlou of the Republic of Congo marked the first visit of a Head of State to Israel.



AUGUST—The Rehovot Conference brought representatives of the newly emerging states to the Weizman Institute.



SEPTEMBER—Oil was struck at "Negba III," appreciably increasing Israel's oil potential.



# Art, Abstract and Otherwise, Breaks High Record of Activities

By Sarah Wilkinson

THE most striking aspect of Israel's art life in the past year has been its remarkable activity. It is doubtful whether there has been so much doing in any other year that one can remember, what with the initiation of plans to build a "museum city" in Jerusalem and to erect another public gallery by the side of the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv, with Israel art making its first official bow in Paris at the Museum of Modern Art, and with the unusual flow of exhibitions, guest shows from abroad and local efforts.

As far as exhibitions are concerned, it has been a continuous performance, and even now in the customarily dead month of September, when galleries either used to close down or, at least, limit themselves to showing mixed collections of the works they owned, there are announcements of new exhibitions being opened almost every week. This is not only true of painting: Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, Safed and Ein Hod present a similar state of affairs. Israel is never very far behind the rest of the world in anything and the art boom that exists elsewhere is here too.

It is significant that a gentle painter from Cyprus, for instance, makes a point of coming over to exhibit in Tel Aviv because the country's lively interest in the arts has come to his ears. There was a time when visitors to this country remarked on the number of bookshops and pharmacies; now they also mention the number of art shops displaying originals as well as reproductions, which would not exist if there were not the demand. Now the tourists are invited to see what is being produced in the way of painting and sculpture (and many of them have made quite extensive purchases). In Tel Aviv, apart from Beit Dizengoff and the Rubinstein Pavilion (which together make up the Tel Aviv Museum), they can see exhibits at the Pavilion of the Israel Artists Association, Beit Hamit, the Chemernitsky and Katz Art Galleries as well as the Dugith and Atsler W. bookshops, while the Z.O.A. House and Beit Saker also give wall space to exhibitions and in addition there are a couple of "house galleries" run by enterprising ladies in their own homes. A venture started by the late Mally Berger.

To Jerusalem's Bezalel and Artists' House there has been added in the past year the fine new "Rina Gallery" which sponsors avant-garde art while other private galleries such as the Nof and Sefrai continue to maintain their particular standards; in Haifa the Museum has provided the liveliest art centre while the less-frequented Chagall House has had a number of exhibitions and the recently opened Japanese Museum has made known some of the delights of Far Eastern art.

As for the artists' village of Ein Hod, it has not only been running exhibitions in its own large gallery, it also had a

collection of works on view in Tel Aviv in the Exhibition Grounds. In Safed, in the hot summer months when its comparative coolness attracts visitors, the whole of the artists' quarter turns into one large exhibition centre. This "tourist attraction" emphasis has, perhaps inevitably, caused commercialism to rear its head with the result that the quantity offered for sale has been increased rather than that quality which is the essential of any artistic effort.

Artistic Exchanges. Remembering the difficulties in former years to persuade foreign governments and organizations to send exhibitions over to this part of the world, one cannot but be gratified by the present co-operation and interest. Last year there were exhibitions of paintings from Argentina, prints from Brazil, paintings from Iceland, contemporary prints from Japan, paintings from Norway and drawings from the Foster Collection of Amsterdam (including works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Oude etc.), and this list is far from exhaustive. All the collections received from abroad, the presentation of this type of exhibition, which normally makes the rounds of the museums of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Ein Hod, is among the most important and educational aspects of the work of our museums.

Moreover, exhibitions of such gifted individual artists from abroad as Rosen and Goldblatt from South Africa, John Corbridge from Cyprus, Chas Bender from Paris (an Israeli who has lived abroad for many years) and Jacques Kupfermann from the U.S.A., have added interest and vivacity to gallery-going.

Looking at the other side of the picture, we note that last year was important for the first showing in Paris at the Museum of Modern Art of a cross-section of Israeli art. True, it was a mixed reception but it nevertheless aroused considerable interest and opened a door on a worthwhile domain. Last year too there were a number of individual exhibitions abroad which gained recognition for the artists concerned, such as the Dugith and Atsler W. bookshops, while the Z.O.A. House and Beit Saker also give wall space to exhibitions and in addition there are a couple of "house galleries" run by enterprising ladies in their own homes. A venture started by the late Mally Berger.

One of the most outstanding events of the year was undoubtedly the exhibition of African Art (S. Dubiner collection) which not only drew a crowd of spectators but also aroused comment and discussion among the practicing sculptors and painters who, like their counterparts in other countries, find more affinity with this so-called primitive art than with the art of the Greeks or the Renaissance.

Recalling the many local exhibitions of the past year,



Isamu Noguchi (left) and Billy Rose with architects Dora God and Alfred Mansfeld (right) inspecting the site of the Capital's projected "Museum City."

including the General Collective show, the show of "Moderns," the Jerusalem Artists' Association exhibition, the Haifa Artists' 1960 exhibition, the exhibition of "Kibbutz Artists" and the Biennale of Young Artists now on view at the Haifa Museum, two points must make themselves felt: the emergence of abstraction as a dominant force in Israeli art today and the accent on youth. If we think of young artists such as Amos, Agmon, Aviva Uri, Lalo Hagit, David Rabish, Ben Yehuda, Bar-Mi, Shmuel Bonnet, Mordechai Moreh, Michael Gross, Avraham Ofek, Sharir — and this list is not exhaustive — we must be conscious of the wealth of talent in the country. And it is not talent that is unduly swayed by passing moods and tendencies. There is a core of personal vision in each and a feeling for pictorial values which leaves one with the feeling that their talents should not peter out, but develop.

Interesting Abstractions. In the opinion of the writer the most interesting and "convincing" abstractions seen in the past year came from Lalo Hagit, from Melvitch and from Lalo Hagit, while some of the most charming came from Ruth Horan. That sensitive draughtsman, Aviva Uri, was making her first steps towards the abstraction of natural appearances but what she showed seemed as if it might develop in an interesting manner. But many of the abstractions exhibited gave one the feeling that the artists needed the support of natural appearances and the support of the museum and the support of the public. Among the solo shows those of Shmuel Bonnet (Tel Aviv Museum) deserved particular

note while after so long an absence from gallery walls the paintings of Litvinovskiy (retrospective exhibition) were, on the whole, well worth seeing again. In recent years we have become accustomed to the fact that painters such as Reuben Rubin or Mordechai Ardon who have established international reputations do not put their works on exhibit here.

Museum City.

Most important of the art projects initiated last year were the plans for the "Museum City" which is to rise in Jerusalem with the help of I.L.I.S. under the Information-Media Guarantee Programme of the U.S. Government and which will include not only the new building of the Bezalel Museum (designed by Prof. A. Mansfeld and Dora God of Tel Aviv) but a Centre of Sculpture. The plans are to place the sculpture, which is being donated by the millionaire, onetime show-producer Billy Rose and is said to be an outstandingly fine collection of post-Renaissance works in a garden to be designed by the American sculptor, Isamu Noguchi. (He was the designer of the garden of the UNESCO building in Paris.) This garden of sculpture should certainly be one of the glories of Jerusalem while the collection of paintings and sculpture owned by the Bezalel, so much of which is due to the efforts of the late Mordechai Narkiss, has long merited a fitting setting. When these plans materialize the museum and its sculpture garden should be a magnet not only for Israeli art lovers but for the whole world too.

Haifa Art Notes

Kibbutz Five Show Varied Works

CHAGALL House presents five artists, two of them sculptors, from Kibbutz Vekha Kibbutzim, whose sole aesthetic bond is an expression in the art of form.

At the one extreme you have the oils of J. Chaplin, soft colours (predominantly light green is the impression conveyed), almost sketchy at times but coloured into areas of form and colour. Indeed here is the first Kibbutz artist I can remember who brings out an atmosphere of idyllic rusticity. Although his subjects include "Work" and "Cows," life centres on the different aspects of "On the Lawn" and "The Balcony." To add to the sem-

blance of Arcadia, his women when posed ("Sitting Woman" and "Girl with Dog") appear to wear semi-dog dress. Now and then, we come across an abstract, a light brown, particularly in interiors like "Still Life" (58) and "Rest." Chaplin's most interesting work is a sculpture, "Sitting Figure," which is a realistic foundation, e.g. "Bird" (13) for the manner in which its parallel halves complete each other and "Cow," delicately poised on its frame. The more he veers to the abstract, the more he seems influenced by a basic sense of design.

At the other end of the scale, L. Roth's oils are only a portion of those he recently exhibited at Ashdod. Ya'akov (Jerusalem Post, 10. 9. 60) and there is little to add to what was then said, except that his work looks even

more mural than at the former gallery. Form is again the pre-occupation of A. Amos's sculpture, ranging from the realistic to the abstract, the latter in order to gain effect ("Cat," 4, ceramic) but still maintaining the theme in a plastic design. His pieces are always smooth and polished ("Pregnancy," wood); the triangular conception of "Face" (basalt) expresses a powerful character, and "Bird," wood, brings out the rather pathetic vanity of its subject. I found Amos's work extremely competent but lacking an overall impression verging on the academic.

Abstraction in Iron. Y. Yardeni's iron sculpture goes much further, arriving at the abstract. Still I prefer those pieces which retain the realistic foundation, e.g. "Bird" (13) for the manner in which its parallel halves complete each other and "Cow," delicately poised on its frame. The more he veers to the abstract, the more he seems influenced by a basic sense of design.

At will be understood, the quintet provides both an interesting show and food for thought.

## THEATRE REVIEW

# A YEAR OF 'SAFE' PLAYS

By Ida B. Davidowitz

THE theatrical season of the year 5720 (1959-1960) was characterized by a distinct lack of originality, content or ingenuity. There were undoubtedly a number of good plays during this period, but they were "safe" plays, plays that were more or less sure of a good box office return. If there was anything new or different in the past season, it was possibly an advance in the polish and slickness of production.

The greatest advance in this direction was undoubtedly in the field of decor. A few of our stage designers, notably Aaron Adas and Arieh Navon, have become very expert in creating settings which are marked by beauty, workability and humor, when needed. They are also notable for their extreme lavishness and even extravagance. The old Talmudic strictures, "do not look at the container, but at the thing contained," have been given way to that great American gimmick, "packaging." The third-rate plays were given a touch of glamour which is so much a part of the enchantment of the theatre. However, no matter how satisfactory the background, it cannot compensate for an inferior play.

Habimah had a noteworthy success with "The Visit of the Old Lady," which was well directed by Joseph Milo. Aaron Adas was extremely good and Eliseva Michael proved that she is an actress of ability in her first major role. The play is based on the thoroughly corrupt premise that every man has his price and can be bought even to do murder. To balance this cynical and grim production, a new play which shows that the stubborn faith of one man can influence the decision of a whole nation, "Twelve Angry Men," a powerful play which shows that the stubborn faith of one man can influence the decision of a whole nation, "Twelve Angry Men," a powerful play which shows that the stubborn faith of one man can influence the decision of a whole nation.

The Obel started out with an adaptation of a popular French farce, "Hotel Paradiso." Even if you are an addict of French farce, and Hotel Paradiso is one of the funnier ones, no one could be very happy with the Obel's rather heavy-footed production. A happier choice was "L'Amour du Bac," a study in adolescent-parental behaviour. The play was not one of the best, but it was interesting and controversial and presented a number of young and promising actors. The final production at the Obel was a revival of that hardy perennial, "The Good Soldier Schweik," in which Meir Margalit creates an unforgettable bungling private in World War One.

Few Originals. The only original Hebrew play was three-one-actors produced and directed by Peter Frye. Batya Lanct took a leave of absence from the Obel to lead this troupe and tour the country. The other actors were novices, some appearing on the stage for the first time. The results were startling. In every kibbutz, moshav and small town the group met with enthusiastic success, thus belying the claims that we have no original material, and that the public is not interested in locally written material. These particular plays were written by Moshe Shamir, Yoram Matmon and Yaakov Bar-Natan. They deal with problems which are a integral part of the life of the country, and despite some undoubted shortcomings, are an interesting and exciting

sphere of a decaying civilization in the production at Habimah was very good, but the production as a whole was dull and uninspired. The finale of Habimah's season was a stupid French farce called "Mademoiselle Riviera," sumptuously dressed, played the leading role, but the starring feature of the play was a fashion show modelled by Tamar Robins.

Robust Shakespeare

THE Chamber Theatre started out with a robust production of "Twelfth Night," and most of the leading actors did their utmost to make Shakespeare popular. They succeeded to a reasonable degree, since the show was a sell-out at every performance and will probably continue to be so next season as well. For the rest, the Chamber Theatre was content to carry on with the successes of past seasons. These were good productions of "A Doll's House," starring Hanna Maron, "Marina," starring Hanna Maron, "The Merchant of Venice," starring Hanna Maron, and "The Taming of the Shrew," starring Hanna Maron.

One of the pleasant features of the theatre season was a presentation of the exchange of letters between George Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. This was good sophisticated theatre, well staged by Gershon Plotkin and well acted by Orna Forath as Mrs. Pat and Yosef Yadin as G.B.S.

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A scene from the Habimah production of "The Three Days Opera," which opens on Saturday evening in Tel Aviv.

contribution to the Hebrew stage. As a matter of fact it was the only contribution to the Hebrew theatre this year. Even Zigmund Turkov and his Zuta company which tours the country gave up, and produced a Brazilian play based on the life of Amos. Both the Sanabation and the Zuta company were definitely on the down-grade.

There was one high success with a nostalgic musical revue called "These Were The Days," with a witty script by Dahn Ben Amot and songs which took us back to the Second Aliya and through the war years. Whenever possible the songs were sung by the singers who originally introduced them. The whole production, directed by Joseph Milo, was as fresh and bright as a cool sea breeze on a barren shore.

Before me I see a rather formidable pile of programmes of productions given in languages other than Hebrew. Amongst them, one of new venture called the Israeli Playhouse, organized by Moshe and Malka Yaari. This is an English-speaking company which gave three original Hebrew plays translated from the original Hebrew. The venture got off to a fair start in its attempt to give some extra entertainment to tourists who have a little energy left after their strenuous sightseeing. The English Playhouse and the USLS Jerusalem playreading group gave several performances for their large and interested following. There was also an ambitious annual English-speaking theatre festival.

Yiddish and French

THE Yiddish theatre suffered some severe blows this year. The well known and beloved actor-maestro, Maurice Schwartz, came to Israel to open a Yiddish playhouse. After a very popular production of "Yosha Faib," Maurice Schwartz died. His death was a sad blow to his admirers and an irreparable loss to the Yiddish theatre all over the world. On the better side those two incomparable comedians, Dvigan and Schumacher, have decided to part company after decades of working together.

Conglomeration of Styles

THE old "Chat et Chatter" by French-born Jacques Heller, in his exhibition at Jerusalem's Nora Studio, is an outstanding picture. The animal bodies are an integral part of a night-blue that consists of a multitude of deliberately harmonized tints. A ray of moonlight partly illuminates one of the animals' heads and the movement of the oars is exploited to convey the sweeping motion of the composition as a whole. A successful amalgamation of different styles, this picture is not the only one in Heller's exhibition that is interesting.

Heller's approach to portraiture is far from homogeneous. "Lecture," portraying a girl reading, is an impressionistic, open-ended and delicate pastel tones that recalls the heyday of Lieberman's genre painting. "Child," a gouache painted in strong and contrasting colours, as well as the drawing "Girl with Puppet," are vehemently in Modigliani's grip. "David," a drawing apparently evoked by the king's face of an old Yemanite, is in its essence a decorative abstraction, unfortunately too

heavy in line. Another black and white, "The Singer," draws with verve, eliminating non-essential and rendering the mood with a few playful strokes is pure expressionism. "Noah and the Dove" has expressionistic flavour, the man's facial expression, his anxiety and tension, and his movements are depicted absolutely realistically. The landscapes, however, which are based on the genuine experience of Mediterranean light and atmosphere, are uniform in approach. They are related to the dramatic perception of the neo-impressionistic "Ecole de Paris."

No Leader

Heller is definitely not an experimentalist trying to find the modes of pictorial composition that are most adequate to his temper, or labouring to consolidate his ways of expression and using the public as a barometer. He is an advanced artist and one feels that he paints with his heart. However, he is not a leader or a would-be leader who must have the courage to decide and to proclaim his decision as the one way to paint even at the risk that the decision may prove a failure.

GERSHON WALTER RON



A scene from the Habimah production of "The Three Days Opera," which opens on Saturday evening in Tel Aviv.

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GERSHON WALTER RON

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"Prima-Col" Cola-PRIMAN



A Prosperous and Happy New Year

Kaiser/lin Industries Ltd.

DRINK

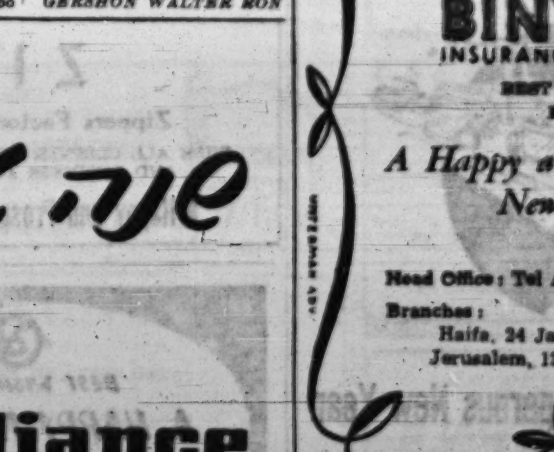
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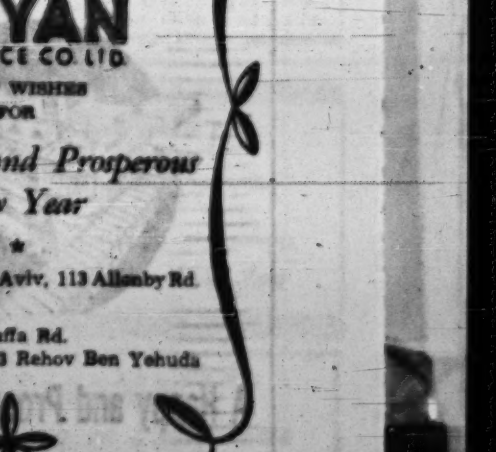
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A Prosperous and Happy New Year

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a Happy and Prosperous New Year

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Natalya  
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near seashore and swimming pool  
WISHES ALL ITS CLIENTS AND FRIENDS  
A Happy & Prosperous New Year

**"Galei Hasharon" Hotel Natalya**  
Rehov Usishkin 1070 Tel. 5898  
First Class Hotel and Pension, near seashore,  
opposite swimming pool  
A Happy New Year  
to all our patrons and friends  
Open all year round Off-season rates after the Feast  
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A HAPPY NEW YEAR with A RCO Furniture  
  
Custom-Designed Furniture & Standard Models  
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★ TO GOVERNMENT OFFICES  
★ TO ALL OUR CLIENTS  
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Textile Co. Ltd.  
HOLON, TEL. 52117/1  
wishes its staff, clients  
and all customers  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

**MEKOROT**  
Water Co. Ltd.  
wish all their workers and their families,  
and their consumers all over the country  
A Year of Plenty

  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year  
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Please book in time  
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To all guests and friends:  
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The Place For  
Specialties  
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Newborns in Tel Aviv tell  
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quality, Night on Disen-  
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Open till 2 a.m.  
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A Happy New Year

Avraham Dresner  
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**ZION Hotel Haila Ltd.**  
extends Best Wishes for  
a Happy & Prosperous New Year  
to all his guests and friends


**MORIAN HOTEL**  
Jerusalem, 97 King George Ave.,  
Tel. 25578  
wishes all guests and friends  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

**HOTEL JERUSALEM**  
Prop.: S. Fischer (formerly of Fischer Restaurant)  
wishes all his friends and clients  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year  
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EXTENDS ITS CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS  
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AND  
HADASSAH CLUBS FOR VISITORS  
WITH ALL  
HADASSAH VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF,  
VISITORS AND FRIENDS  
A Year of Health and Peace

To all our friends and patrons  
A Very Happy  
New Year  
ISRAELI SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN  
MOSSAD ABRAHAM, TEL AVIV.

  
**THE WORLD WIZO EXECUTIVE**  
WISHES  
All members of the Movement the  
world over and in Israel, the children  
and youth in its Institutions and  
its staff  
A Very Happy and Peaceful  
New Year

**GERTRUD KRAUS STUDIO**  
Modern Ballet, Classical Ballet, Rhythmic  
Choreography for beginners and advanced  
Instructors: Gertrud Kraus, Helmut Weismann, Lisa Karel.  
Registration: 175 Rehov Disengoff, Tel Aviv, 4-7 p.m.

**ZIK**  
Zippers Factory, Tel Aviv  
WISH ALL CLIENTS, FRIENDS, EMPLOYEES  
AND BUSINESS ACQUAINTANCES  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

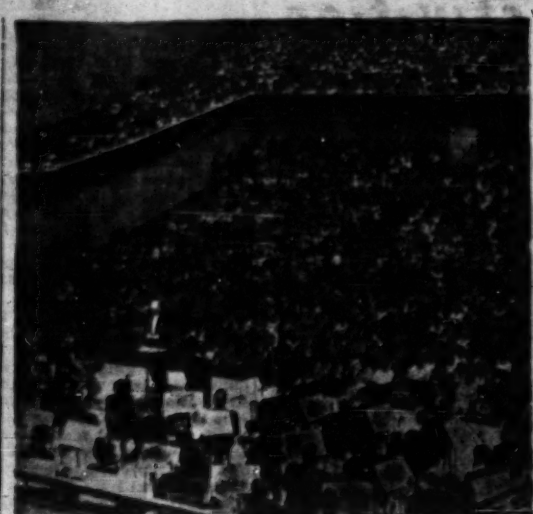
  
BEST WISHES FOR  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
'GAVISH'  
KASHA KASHA RESTAURANT  
A Happy & Prosperous New Year  
Tel. 52321, Nahariya.

## Kol Yisrael Grows Despite Budget

### New Home for Radio Station Becoming Imperative

THERE are 400,000 radio license holders in Israel today, and this approximately represents saturation point. The overall figure is unlikely to increase by any major proportion and this means that—except for an increase in the licence fee (not immediately contemplated)—the budget of Kol Yisrael remains constant. The I.L.A. revenue (less the collecting fees on the licence taken by the Post Office) may seem considerable but, in fact, it has to cover all the facets of a many-sided operation.

The Israel radio is called upon to provide services out of all proportion to the size of the country's population—including the special programmes for immigrants, the overseas service and the important Arabic broadcasts. A service of this extent is generally carried out only by the larger powers. A country like Israel, with 280,000 sets broadcast a quarter the number of hours put out by Kol Yisrael; Norway—with a million licences, a licence fee of \$7 and purchase tax on radio



First L.P.O. concert at newly-completed Binyamin Haoma new justice occasion this year.

sets also going to the radio station—still broadcasts far less than Israel.

Moreover, Israel was a late starter in the world of radio; in 1936, the country was 26 years behind the rest of the radio world. The lag has largely been made up as the result of vision and hard work and in most respects it can today appear as an equal; but there are still areas in which the gap has not been closed and these demand special investment and financial outlay. A certain amount of financial assistance is received from outside bodies such as the Foreign Ministry which contributes to the Overseas Programmes. But a glaring example of the burden thrust on Kol Yisrael is the Arabic programme. This is directed largely to listeners outside the country, but only one-and-a-half-hours a day are covered from outside and the other six hours in Arabic are financed by Kol Yisrael's regular budget. Kol Yisrael recognizes its obligation to finance the broadcasts to Arabs inside the country; but these constitute 10 per cent of the population and only 5 per cent of the licence-holders, whereas the Arabic broadcasts take up 25 per cent of Kol Yisrael's budget.

In consequence, the basic finances of Kol Yisrael have never been sound and are still not sound. Officials of Kol Yisrael point out that the revenue from licences is proportionately below the cost-of-living increase.

The constant economic pressure led Kol Yisrael to introduce commercial broadcasts earlier this year. The decision was surrounded by a certain amount of public controversy, and the Cabinet initially stipulated a six-month trial period for the experiment. Realizing the revolutionary nature of the innovation, Kol Yisrael made every effort to make the advertisements as tasteful and innocuous as possible. Singing jingles were disallowed, programmes were not to be entirely in the hands of the radio station and the insertion of advertisements was minimal. The first objective of Kol Yisrael was to prove to the public that advertisements over the air could be handled without giving offence, and the success of the policy was shown by the recent Cabinet decision to extend the period of commercial radio, which presumably means that it will remain a permanent feature of Kol Yisrael—at least until such time as television may be introduced.

As from November 6, commercial radio is to be extended and will be heard from 5 to 6.30 p.m. and from 9.30 to 11 p.m. The hope is that as advertisement by radio gathers momentum, there will be a complete evening's light programme with advertisements, providing the long-awaited alternative to the broadcasts on the main wavelength. This, says Kol Yisrael, could only be achieved as a result of the success of commercial radio, because the ordinary budget could not have carried the extension in broadcasting hours. In addition, the afternoon English broadcast is to be extended as from the beginning of October to almost an hour a day ("for tourists") and advertisements will also be incorporated there.

Kol Yisrael claims that it has attracted a considerable audience to its afternoon commercial broadcasts, many of them tuning in to Jerusalem.

Instead of to Ramallah as previously. An extensive survey of listening habits has just been made as a result of which Kol Yisrael puts its average audience for these programmes at 204,000. On the other hand, the revenue has been below the original estimate and spots are not being filled. Before the beginning of these broadcasts optimists spoke in terms of a profit of 1,400,000 a year for the radio station; as the income is running at present, it is estimated that a year's operation will produce a net profit of 1,400,000 (after all costs including those of the programmes, have been deducted). It is probable that special programmes will be "sold" to advertisers (although they will still have no say in their content).

**Rapid Building**  
One of the originally-stated motivations for this extra income was to help defray the cost of the new radio building scheduled for completion in the Jerusalem Kirya. Kol Yisrael complains that this is the only government building connected with a recognised aspect of development which is not aided by the Development Budget. It will have to be financed out of Kol Yisrael's own funds but it is dependent on the income from commercials, its completion appears a long way off. At present it is in the blue-print stage but it deserves a higher priority than it is receiving in view of the importance of radio in the State and the dilapidated and unsuitable conditions in which the Jerusalem radio is now working. The studios are housed in a building originally put up by an Ethiopian prince 50 years ago.

The past year has seen a decision in principle on the publication of a radio journal. This suggestion was mooted a couple of years ago when the plan was to distribute the paper to all licence-holders and incorporate the cost in the licence-fee. This aroused extensive opposition in the Knesset. (It was feared that the paper would be a vehicle of pro-government propaganda, a particularly sensitive issue before the general election.) The new plan represents a considerable modification inasmuch as the journal will be sold on the open market. It is due to appear early in November and it is promised that it will contain no editorial matter and no politics. It will be devoted exclusively to broadcasting, somewhat on the lines of the British "Radio Times" (which is the radio journal with the highest circulation in the world). Although 150,000 has been allotted for the initial run, thereafter the paper will have to make its own way. It will cost 25 agoras and will have to sell 40,000 copies weekly to keep going. Kol Yisrael believes that it should not be difficult to sell this number of copies representing only 10 per cent of licence holders. If circulation does not

reach 40,000 the paper will be dropped and will not be artificially maintained by means of subsidies.

In the sphere of programming, the main innovation of the past year has been the opening of broadcasts to West Africa. These started in January and there have been nightly transmissions in English and French. Four Swahili-speaking Africans have been engaged to broadcast in Swahili and are due in Israel shortly. These short-wave broadcasts to Africa contain far less specifically Israeli content than the other overseas programmes. Half the programme is devoted to jazz records and the rest to world news, commentaries and interviews with West Africans in Israel. It is realized that the ordinary West African is unlikely to listen to a half-hour programme over short-wave devoted entirely to what is happening in and around Israel. But he is likely to switch on to a good jazz programme and incidentally to hear some news of this region. There is no real likelihood of attracting a large listenership in West Africa to listen over short-wave to Israel but there is evidence that a certain audience has been interested.

**Arabic Success**

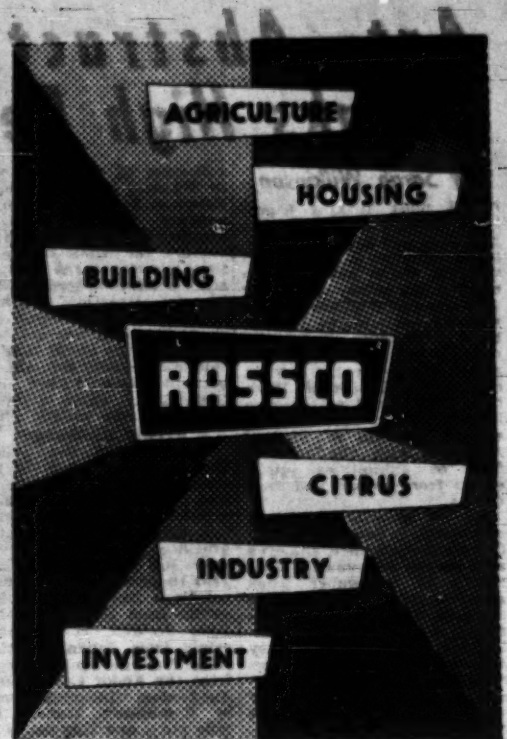
The Arabic broadcasts have continued to be Kol Yisrael's greatest success and, from Arab reactions, it is obvious that they are continuing to hit home. In fact, they have proved by far Israel's strongest propaganda weapon in the Arab world. The Egyptian radio has used at least three of the Israeli broadcasts as the basis for its own programmes and put them out under the same name. The Cairo version of the effective "Lies and the Facts" is even transmitted at exactly the same time as the Israeli programme, in the hope of confusing listeners. Although plans were once announced for extending the Arabic service to 12 hours a day, it seems that it will continue to broadcast the present seven and a half hours a day in the foreseeable future.

A new policy is also foreshadowed for the new immigrant programmes. The present broadcasting time will only be maintained in those languages which have relevance for immigrants recently arrived in the country. Otherwise, the time allotted to foreign languages will be cut down and instead the period for Hebrew transmissions will be stepped up to an hour an evening. The Persian broadcast has been increased to half-an-hour but this is for reasons of overseas consumption.

The long-promised technical improvements will bear fruit in the coming year. According to present plans, there will be a powerful 500-kilowatt transmitter for the Arabic programmes. As from December the main Hebrew broadcast will be heard over a 100-kilowatt transmitter, and its present 150-kilowatt transmitter will be used by the Second Wave-length. In addition, a 100-kilowatt transmitter is being installed for the Overseas Service.

At the end of the year, Mr. Harry Zinder relinquished the directorship of Kol Yisrael to move to the newly-planned Information Authority, the exact nature of which is still somewhat fluid. The six years of his incumbency in the radio have been a period of progress all along the line. He is likely to be succeeded by Mr. Hanoch Givon, a veteran of radio (he started as a Hebrew announcer in Mandatory days) who has been Zinder's right-hand man for the last few years.

Apart from Kol Yisrael, the army radio station, Galei Tzahal, has continued to provide pleasant evening listening. Its shoe-string budget leaves little scope for experiment and progress, but with its by now familiar framework, it succeeds in performing a useful service. **AUDIO**



To the Government of Israel  
To our Business Associates  
To all our relatives and friends

Best Wishes  
for  
A Happy New Year

Xavier and Bella  
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**KESHET LTD.**  
DRY CLEANING WORKS  
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A HAPPY  
NEW YEAR

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A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR  
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A Happy New Year  
to the clients, agents  
and all friends of

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MICHAEL and IRMA HOFER  
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A Prosperous New Year

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8 Rehov Keren Kayemet,  
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A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS  
NEW YEAR



# 'Traditionalist' Schools Could Be New Meeting Ground

By Moshe Kol, M.K.

PARENTS should be able to choose for their children an education incorporating some of the traditional elements of Judaism without having to send them to a religious school. This belief is behind a proposal made during the Knesset debate on the budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture this year, that localities where it is believed that the study of Jewish consciousness is not enough to foster an awareness of Jewish tradition should be enabled to set up a "traditionalist" type of secular school. This suggestion could be expanded to take in towns and cities as well, and in schools that already have several classes in the same year of study, one of these or more could also be set aside as "traditionalist."

This proposal, which I believe should be discussed by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education, would not interfere with the existing division of our educational system into networks of state schools, religious schools and "independent" Agudat Yisrael schools. The traditionalist schools would be strictly state schools catering to such sections of the population as were once mentioned by a well-known rabbi of a Moroccan community with whom I had a conversation. "Your orthodox are too extreme for us," he mused, "and your non-religious are miscreants."

The "Jewish consciousness" elements of the syllabus are a very worthwhile addition to our state education, and it is good that it has been made. But the spread of additional knowledge about Judaism does not necessarily mean personally experiencing the problems posed by Jewish tradition, or desiring to pass on its values as rules of behavior, as living experience as content for home and family life. Many of those who teach "Jewish consciousness" in our schools today are themselves far removed from such consciousness, and have absorbed instead the common misconception that Jewish tradition, or desiring to pass on its values as rules of behavior, as living experience as content for home and family life. Many of those who teach "Jewish consciousness" in our schools today are themselves far removed from such consciousness, and have absorbed instead the common misconception that Jewish tradition, or desiring to pass on its values as rules of behavior, as living experience as content for home and family life.

Cynicism Towards Religion We must be fully aware of the extent to which an intellectual type of cynicism about religion has entered into the souls of an entire generation in this country. We have heard it voiced by the established spokesmen of various Israeli movements and parties, even during the Knesset debate on Jewish consciousness. Not everyone as yet — and regretfully enough, not even all our teachers — are aware that we are now going through a period of construction and synthesis in which the spiritual edifice that we erect must have its foundations firmly in the past. If it is to reflect our mission in our time and the goals for which our people and our state will strive in the future.

We cannot therefore be resigned to the fact that among our children there are those

who have never seen a Torah scroll, never entered a synagogue, never experienced the exaltation of prayer, children who have no faith in their heart and find all Jewish customs and traditions foreign to them. Of course one of the reasons for this is the fact that religion in this country is represented by groups that refuse to compromise in their demand for strict adherence to the various commandments and have done nothing to adjust Jewish and national law to the needs of the times.

It is not that our generation is devoid of values. The accomplishments of decades of pioneering in this country, including the moral and spiritual reconstruction that this entailed, as well as the heroic national struggle conducted during the Second World War in the ghettos and in Allied armies, or dur-

## JEWISH EDUCATION FOR ISRAEL — BUT NOT AT A RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

ing and before the War of Independence in the Hagana, the Palmach and the Defense Forces, can only have expressed and in turn instilled the highest values of self-sacrifice, loyalty and justice. Surely our generation and the two that have come before it have nothing to be ashamed of before former Jewish generations; on the contrary, they have borne the standard ever higher.

Something Missing But while all this is a justifiable source of pride which no one can deny, we must also look into our lives and consider what is missing, what is empty and indifferent, and survey the dangerous change of values that has been taking place since independence. In the past, things in the right perspective and do not attempt to flee from the obstacles that lie in our path, we shall have to admit that we, and in particular the young generation, are in sore need of Jewish tradition and that we must aspire to stamp with it our towns and our villages, our family life and the education in our schools.

This means the Sabbath, which is one of the great spiritual, cultural and social treasures of our nation. It means the Jewish holidays, which have a manifold significance, religious and traditional, each aspect being endowed with a rich and profound meaning. It means boy mitzvah — for girls as well as for boys. It means honoring one's father and mother; giving content to the family atmosphere in which the child is raised and later goes out to build his own family hearth; transmitting the spiritual legacy of generations to those who will come after us; infusing the civic life of our towns and villages with meaning. All this must be accompanied by reflection about what we shall take from the past and what we shall add of our own, what content we shall foster and

preserve and what dried-up formality we shall discard.

We want to build our new culture squarely on the foundation of a rich and beautiful past, to blend the positive values of our various dispersed communities into an inspiring fabric. Yet in the endeavor of gathering in our cities and the feelings of superiority and inferiority that have come up in the process, great legacies have already been destroyed and cherished values have been laid waste within the House of Israel and on this, the land of our fathers. The process of blending values and traditions will be a protracted one, and as it progresses we might learn from its accomplishments and its errors, taking time out to contemplate what this new Israel stands for as far as the Jewish people is concerned, not just as a state with its institutions, its army and its economy, but as a moulder of spiritual, cultural and human values and of customs, traditions and secular and religious patterns.

It is the school that determines the nation's future character and infuses with content the soul of the child, tomorrow's citizen. Yet the teachers, taken up with their struggle for professional advancement, even the educators who derive the nation's school study programmes, do not appear to have considered issues in their full significance. It is doubtful for instance, whether our school does anything to meet the spiritual needs and aspirations of the hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Islamic countries to whom the internal differences within Ashkenazi Jewry — between Hasidim and Mitnagdim, between Aguda men and anti-religious workers' movements, between believers and atheists — hold no meaningful whatsoever. The state religious school is the expression of Ashkenazi orthodox Jewry, moulded by its rabbinic over centuries, during which there was little contact between Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities.

First Contacts Contact has come at last. In this country, but the distance is great and mutual influence has not always been in the right direction. We, the People of the Book who created great and lasting human and cultural values, have not devoted enough time or attention in the days of an independent Israel to spiritual and educational issues — one of which is the place of tradition in our life in general and in education first and foremost.

I am convinced that if a community of men of education and culture got together to investigate the establishment of traditional schools within the general state school network, any courageous, warm-hearted and open-minded consideration of the problems and of the needs could only lead them to back the proposal, and an important contribution would be made to writing together the values of our various communities through the generations and to enriching our education and our whole spiritual life.

# WORLD JEWRY STILL FACES TRIALS and TRIBULATIONS

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THE past year for the Jewish people has been one of continuing trends rather than of occasional new developments. The Western communities continued to battle the threat of growing assimilation (particularly serious in countries like France and Brazil) while the Jews behind the Iron Curtain were still faced with official pressures, which were most relentless inside Russia itself.

The shadow of Hitler fell over two of the year's major events: the swastika epidemic and the Eichmann affair. The swastika epidemic was touched off by the daubing of the Cologne synagogue on Christmas Eve. This proved the signal for a rash of similar manifestations which rapidly swept the world. Some claimed it was the work of crackpots and jokers; others saw in it a well-organized international plot. The Russian attitude towards Yiddish culture remained hostile. It is true that great publicity has been given to books published in Russia in Yiddish but these are for export only and are virtually unobtainable inside Russia. The only Yiddish periodical still appearing is the two-page Birobzhian "Stern" of which a meagre 1,000 copies are printed three times a week. The only Yiddish cultural manifestation that is permitted is oral; Vilna has a small Yiddish theatre, Yiddish declamations are permitted, and Yiddish songs can be included in a singer's repertoire (but no more than three or four may be sung in an evening's entertainment and they must be interspersed with songs in Russian etc.). The hardship of the clamping-down on Yiddish expression is apparent from the Soviet census, the results of which were announced this year; these reveal the large number of Russian Jews who have abandoned Yiddish as their first language. This same census put the Jewish population of the U.S.S.R. at 1,172,000. A few days before this was announced a Russian statement at a U.N. group had put the Russian Jewish population at three million. The discrepancy has given rise to speculation that the figures probably due to the adoption of different standards.

Satellite States Jewish communal life proceeded relatively smoothly in the satellite countries although Rumanian Jews suspected of "Zionism" were tried and received savage sentences in the early part of the year. More recently, the Hungarian Jewish Community announced that it was leaving the World Jewish Congress, Hungary and Poland had been the only two East European countries represented in the Congress. There has been obvious for some time that they had felt uneasy. There is evidence that the Hungarian decision was not a spontaneous act on the part of the community but was a result of specific orders received "from above."

Another "worry area" for Jews in North Africa. Although there has been no official anti-Semitic activity here during the past year, there is a feeling that the Jews are sitting on the edge of a volcano. The position in Algeria is one of general uncertainty while in Morocco there have been instances of attacks on Jews. As part of the overall policy of "Moroccanization," the Alliance schools — which were the backbone of Jewish education in Morocco — have been subject to the first stages of nationalization. The cutting of the post and telegraph links between Morocco and Israel provided a further hardship for thousands of Moroccan Jewish families. Jews suffered severely in the Agadir earthquake when some 1,200 lost their lives, including many children.

Goldmann's Efforts IN the Zionist world, the past year saw attempts by Dr. Goldmann to organize the affiliation of outside bodies with the World Zionist Organization in accordance with his suggestions adopted by the Zionist General Council. His hopes had been pinned on the possibility of the affiliation of the United Synagogue of America, but that body showed the Jewish people in South America, where central Jewish bodies in Brazil and Argentina, affiliated to the W.Z.O.

A major change in the structure of the Jewish Agency in the U.S. resulted partly from the demands of American Zionists, partly from the requirements of the U.S. Treasury Department (U.S. anti-Semitism had been clamouring for some time to abolish the Jewish Agency's status as a U.S.A. because part of the proceeds went to political groups in Israel). The Jewish Agency was incorporated as an independent body in the U.S. and many of its activities, such as education and information, were transferred to the central American Zionist body, the American Zionist Council. Political parties in Israel will no longer receive allocations from the U.S.A. and it is possible that they will cease to exist. In the Jewish world, pro-Israel activities conducted through Jewish Agency representatives etc. have continued to flourish but the local Zionist organizations have, by and large, remained in a rather uninteresting state. The forthcoming Zionist Congress is expected to be a test as to their prospects for the future. It is significant that both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann tend to bypass official Zionist bodies when dealing with World Jewry.

Progress in Spain FINALLY, a few individuals, but significant events of the past year. Encouraging developments occurred in Spain, where Madrid's first synagogue since the expulsion was opened last March. Subsequently it was decided to establish an Institute for Jewish-Spanish culture, and General Franco received a delegation composed of representatives of the World Sephardi Federation and Spanish non-Jewish scholars who told him of their plans and received his official blessing. In the Vatican, Pope John XXIII gave further proof of his breadth of approach in receiving from the Catholic liturgy phrases offensive to other faiths (including references to "Hebrew superstition" and "Hebrew perfidy").

In the world of scholarship, two new centres were opened devoted to problems of World Jewry. In Belgium, an Institute of Higher Jewish Studies was founded in Brussels, based on non-Jewish support; and in Jerusalem, the Hebrew University opened its Institute for Contemporary Jewry, whose objective is — by teaching and research — to study the trends in Jewry today and by implication serve to bridge the cultural gap between Israel and the Diaspora which is worrying so many thinking Jews today.

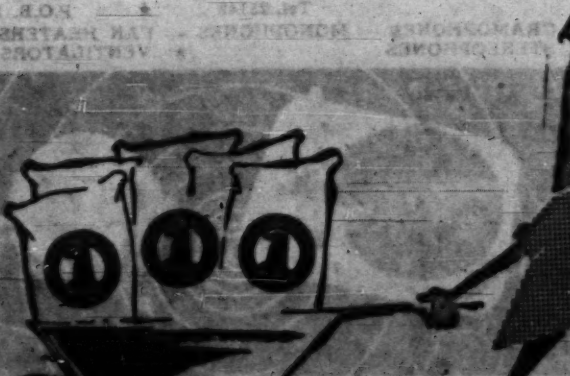
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The holding of the conference was criticized in certain quarters, and it was thought unfortunate that, as events turned out, it should have been convened on the eve of the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, with all the major newspapers taking place there this year. But the conference did symbolize the growing alienation at official Jewish policy on Jewish matters. The deliberate burning (as was eventually admitted) of a synagogue in the suburbs of Moscow may have been an isolated case of hoodlums, as the Russians claimed, but if so it resulted from the general poisonous atmosphere being created around anything connected with the Jewish people. The only Yiddish periodical still appearing is the two-page Birobzhian "Stern" of which a meagre 1,000 copies are printed three times a week. The only Yiddish cultural manifestation that is permitted is oral; Vilna has a small Yiddish theatre, Yiddish declamations are permitted, and Yiddish songs can be included in a singer's repertoire (but no more than three or four may be sung in an evening's entertainment and they must be interspersed with songs in Russian etc.). The hardship of the clamping-down on Yiddish expression is apparent from the Soviet census, the results of which were announced this year; these reveal the large number of Russian Jews who have abandoned Yiddish as their first language. This same census put the Jewish population of the U.S.S.R. at 1,172,000. A few days before this was announced a Russian statement at a U.N. group had put the Russian Jewish population at three million. The discrepancy has given rise to speculation that the figures probably due to the adoption of different standards.

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## HOT WORK at NICOSIA FAIR

### Israel Well Represented at Trade Exhibition

By HELGA DUDMAN

JUST inside the walls of the Old City of Nicosia, in a dusty, hot little area which hopefully will one day be a municipal park, the frames of several buildings have been going up. These will be the pavilions of — in order of size — Greece, Turkey, Israel, Italy (on a strictly private, non-governmental basis), and various individual importers and commercial groups, for the Cyprus Trade Fair.

The stone walls — a perfect circle — on the map, spoken for 11 centuries, were built by the Venetians in the 16th century, in anticipation of the Turkish attack. For this, of course, they proved inadequate. The present fairgrounds are just east of the Tower of David, one of the 11 towers named 400 years ago for their Venetian captains.

Today's history is, of course, something else again. On the first day of my visit (September 1, about a week after construction work had begun) the front page stories in the Cyprus press were about possible economic aid from Russia, West Germany, and the U.S. and the vanguard of a U.N. economic survey mission had already arrived.

In the face of such potent competition, one could hardly expect the eyes of Nicosia to be riveted on the progress of Israel's pavilion. Yet important things were going on down there in the dust. (If one were pressed at pistol point to make a comparison, one might say that the numerous bridges across the dry moat separating the Old City from the new are, first, by dusty, and on a small scale — like those of Paris. Seven Israelis were hard at work in the glaring Cyprus sun: two carpenters, a painter, a commercial artist, two architects, and a construction man; plus about six Greek workers.

A 14-metre tower, assembled in Tel Aviv under construction expert Witman, dominates the area and will be illuminated by flickering colored plastic globes hanging definitely a first for Cyprus. No adequately large transport van was available for

its trip from the harbour, but an old British tank even finally found there is no toll road on the island). The whole pavilion, in fact, was pre-fabricated in Israel. Its transportation and erection in Nicosia's dust and heat is a tribute to Israel ingenuity — of the visiting workmen and of the resident diplomats and construction experts.

The style of the pavilion — "Modified Egyptian" — emulates the vaulted arch of the island's churches, many of which are now mosques. The floor space is over 300 square metres — larger than originally contracted, because the number of Israeli exhibitors has swelled from 60 to 120. This constitutes an extreme problem for the display planners; but because 30 per cent of the applicants had to be turned down.

**Money on Drink**  
By the second week of work the staff had shaken down to something like an 11-hour day, often starting at 4 a.m. and going on, with breaks for heat prostration, till after dark. One of the Israelis said to me, "We're spending all our money on drink!" But because they were Israeli, drink meant lemon squash and coca-cola.

On my first day I saw only one vaulted rib and the foundation; by the third, the whole series of ribs had sprouted and the curved, suspended shape of the building was clear. It is more complex and ambitious than any of the others, which are all basically rectangles with different accents — the largest being the Turkish, a massive skeleton when I last saw it.

There had been, I was told, no contact with any of the personnel at the other national pavilions, though only a few metres separate one from the next. Everybody was much too hot and busy to make the usual and expected gestures of international friendship at the hand-me-down level. But I was assured, they would certainly get to know each other during the opening festivities.

The Israel Pavilion will have 15 air-conditioners — a

fascinating exclusive at the Fair — and 500 electric outlets — an achievement and a headache. There will be a fashion-show with Israeli models — a proven hit. The Israel Company, for fairs and exhibitions, will send three men to help with information about products. In addition, about 20 of the exhibitors will send their own personnel.

Mr. Michalakis, Secretary of the Fair — sustained, hot, and busy in his temporary office just a short cove-cove's distance from the Israel pavilion — gave me some background information. This Fair, he told me, would be the biggest ever held in Cyprus. "We expect the whole island to come." The last Fair, in which Israel also participated, was in 1905, and attendance then was about 100,000, or one-fifth of the entire population. Admittance will cost two shillings, over the price of a movie; but since there is not a great deal of entertainment in Nicosia, Mr. Michalakis may not be at all overly optimistic. The hours will be 9 to 11, another concession to the heat.

**Headed by Editor**  
This Fair, like the previous ones, is headed by the editor of the island's largest Greek paper, "Phileftheros," which has a circulation of 13,000. Michalakis himself, when he

is not running fairs, is economic editor of the paper. On an unimportant basis, there will be merchandise from about 30 countries, all those with which Cyprus does business, and including a special exhibit of Cyprus goods.

**Arabs Decline**  
Because it was very hot, I went ahead and asked, and including the Arab nations? There had, of course, been the usual difficulty about invitations, with the Arabs declining once Israel had accepted. "Yes," said Mr. Michalakis. That is, there would be merchandise representing private importers, though not sent as an official national exhibit.

The indefatigable Mr. Michalakis is already thinking about the 1951 Fair. The Government, he agreed, might

play a more active role next year. President Makarios will open the Fair this year, but this is more or less the extent of official participation. I have no doubt that after all the exhibits have been seen and all the dust in settled, and after the buildings are gone (Israel's pavilion may be shipped to next year's Fair at Rhodes), one of the strongest results in human terms, will be the mutual feelings of the visiting Israeli workers and their Cypriot fellow-workers. Together they constructed, out of the dust, a building to house the exhibits of commerce, of better living. These feelings, born of shoulder-to-shoulder constructive work, are — beyond the slightest shadow of political economic complications — friendship and respect.

People on the street will delightfully answer "Yes!" to any query, including such questions as "Is the hotel on this street or the next?" in an unquenchable desire to be of service. Waiting for a bus on a corner, I was offered a folding-chair by the dispatcher. Conversations on buses are warm and friendly; in fact, if you decide you want an ice cream cone while your bus is rolling through a village, it will be happy to stop and oblige you.

On the other hand Nicosia, however anxious to please, do not appear very familiar with their city. The Times of Cyprus (which on September 14 announced its decision to terminate publication) ran, every single day, the following notice over its classified advertisements: "Post your messages to me at or call at the Times of Cyprus, but only if you know the way, or telephone..." The emphasis is mine; but the air of concern is the Times of Cyprus.

In Nicosia the Government Tourist Office does not, unfortunately, open its doors till 9.30 each morning — although the nearby British Consulate is open at 7.30. However — later in the day — anyone planning to hire a taxi for sightseeing should enlist the aid of the tourist office; the one in Paphos is particularly helpful. No organized bus tours exist as yet, though private tourist agencies are planning arrangements.

While very close to Israel, Cyprus is very different. It is the oldest place in the world under Christian rule (its governor was converted by St. Paul); and today it is the nearest foreign country which an Israel Jew can visit. (The reverse is not true: it is considerably closer to Beirut from Nicosia, and considerably cheaper — by air, return, \$4.)

The climate and parts of the environment are similar, the history and the human resources are dissimilar. Besides, there are mountains, and beaches without tar (far on the sand seems to be one of the prices of commerce and industrialization). I cannot think of a greater bargain in contrasts and change, in pine trees, peacefulness, history (ancient and modern) and friendliness.

Sea, sun and sky lend picture-postcard beauty to Kyrenia's Dome Hotel.

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## Cyprus Delights Israel Foresters

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A GROUP of 20 members of the Israel Forestry Association, including four women, has just spent ten days in Cyprus to learn about the island's forestry problems, progress, and plans.

The first organized forestry group to make such a trip, it included personnel from the Government's Forest Research Station at Llanadfa, the first organized forestry group to make such a trip, it included personnel from the Government's Forest Research Station at Llanadfa, the first organized forestry group to make such a trip, it included personnel from the Government's Forest Research Station at Llanadfa.

We travelled all over the island — one slim young woman told me, "We saw the magnificent pine and cedar forests — the cedar, Cyprus forests are a revelation." "We were guests at the College of Forestry in the Troodos Mountains. How wonderful it is! We have nothing like it!" Others added:

"We'll have to work another 40 years to reach the point they are at, at the forests are a tremendous natural resource, while ours were all destroyed." The main forest activity in Cyprus, it seems, is replanting and selective cutting rather than a wide-scale reforestation as is the case in Israel.

Another of the young women said, "They made picnics for us, and gave us sandwiches when it really wasn't necessary. All along, they'd done far more than we'd ever expected." From an old-timer: "Yesterday we saw sand-dune afforestation with certain acacia and pines. But in Israel, he laughed, "we wouldn't call them sand dunes, we'd call them 'arabie' soil!" (The best of the Cyprus shore, observable to bathers as well as foresters, are a darker brown than the pale pure sandy sand of Israel.)

Wonderful Reception  
Another old-timer visiting Cyprus for the first time since 26 years ago, when he was on the island for forest-planting, was overwhelmed by the reception given him by his old colleagues. A helpful discovery was made: "We observed a new kind of saw from Sweden, with a disposable blade; we've seen how efficient it is for felling trees. Tremendously time-saving. This information might eventually be of use for our whole trip here."

While some of the Israelis received financial help from the JNF, most are contributing their vacations and paying their own expenses — enthusiastically.

"We've received some special Cyprus seeds, from some beautiful trees, which are going to be try in our Israel nurseries." And, along the same lines, thoughtfully and technically: "We might be able to use cedar and pine sap, for better timber, in the new towns of Jerusalem — although cedar requires higher

altitudes than Israel has." Over and over, I heard the same comment: "Every body has been wonderful — and appreciation of the smooth arrangements and warm personal welcome."

The statisticians, smiling said, "The Cypriot foresters are most impressed by the idea that Jews all over the world are supporting reforestation in Israel. So I suggested that overseas Cypriots (there are well over 50,000 abroad, mostly in England — considerably more than 10 per cent of the island's population) be organized along similar lines, to contribute to the rebuilding of their nation."

While this idea may or may not be accepted, Cyprus' forestry people look forward to the opportunity of study in Israel, and the Israeli foresters are eager to welcome them, as groups or individuals. Furthermore, as a member, they are anxious to return to Cyprus — "in the spring, to see the flowers, in the winter, to see the snow." Which surely proves that the best way to see a country is to have something to give to it, and to learn from it.

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## Near and Yet Different

### Cyprus is Closest Tourist Attraction

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

HOW many Israelis visited Cyprus last year? There is some confusion about the statistics. Certain published figures put the number at 4,000. The Cyprus Government Tourist Department gives a total of 2,820 — in third place, trailing the United States (with 3,261) and the United Kingdom (3,053). Even this low figure for Israel is only 300 under the combined figure for all Arab countries.

After Israel as a source of traffic come Turkey and Greece. But so many Greek

and Turkish visitors stay with family and friends that their economic contribution cannot properly be considered of strictly touristic importance. Then come the Lebanese and Egyptians, with about 1,400 each, followed by scattered national groups to make a grand total of 21,076 officially registered tourists in Cyprus in 1949.

(There is a whopping number listed under "miscellaneous" — 2,018, quite aside from the stragglers from Canada, Syria and Iraq.)

Nineteen fifty-nine was a good year — the total was 28,200 — but only if you know the way, or telephone...

What are the facilities like? Mr. Patzold of the Government Tourist Department told me that the island could accommodate a total of 50,000 visitors. (It has after all been at the crossroads of the Middle East since the beginning of time.) But like Israel, Cyprus feels the need to expand first-class hotel facilities and the rest. Six brand-new hotels are nearing completion in Nicosia alone.

In the capital I stayed at one in the 1-B classification. The rate for bed and breakfast was 1.250 sterling. It was as clean and decent as a pension in Nahariya — and I can think of no higher praise. Incidentally, I am ashamed to report that the direct of Nicosia — even the small winding back lanes — struck me as far cleaner than those of any city in Israel, except Haifa, of course. Also I for did not see a single beggar, although unemployment is at present a serious problem.

The hotel staff was exceptionally friendly and helpful — a general attitude which Israel might well consider importing from Cyprus alone. When I left a tip for the maid in my room, she came to find me in the lobby thinking I had forgotten the money. This general friendliness and niceness of the people makes, in fact, one of the strongest impressions on the visitor. Everyone is enormously eager to be of service.

scribes throughout Europe busied themselves daily with copying manuscripts, long before the invention of the art of printing.

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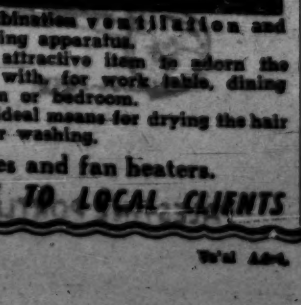
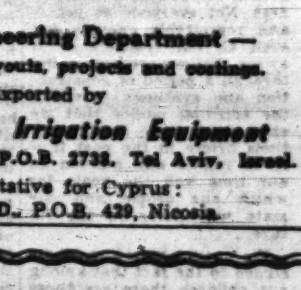
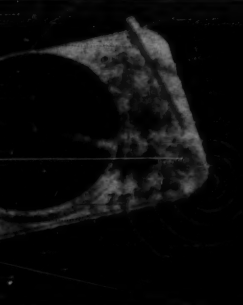
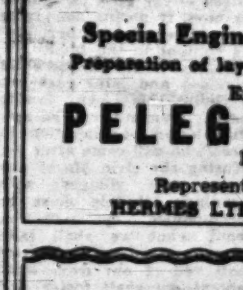
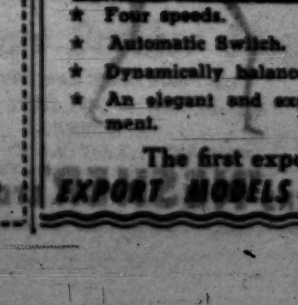
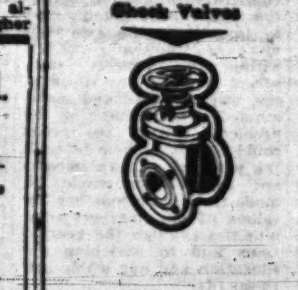
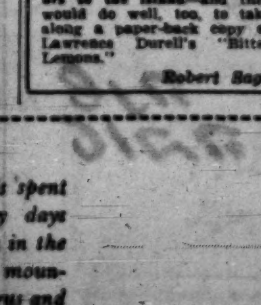
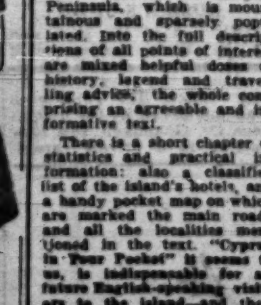
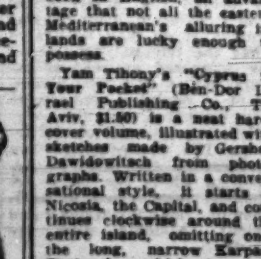
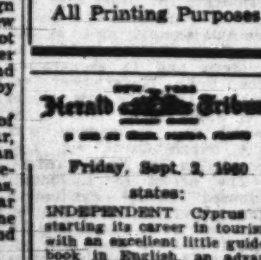
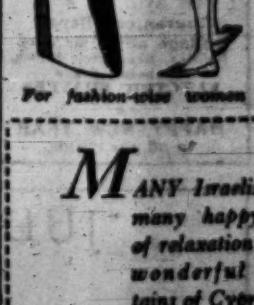
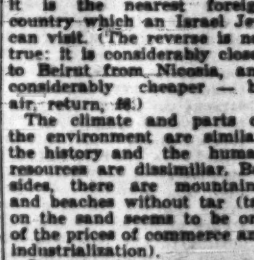
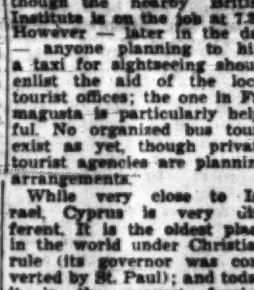
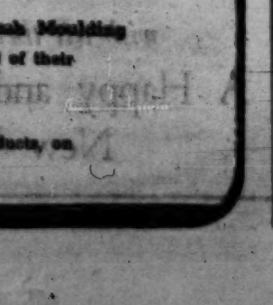
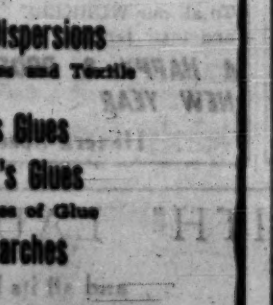
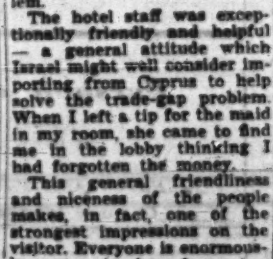
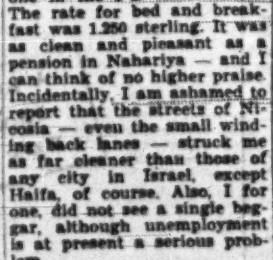
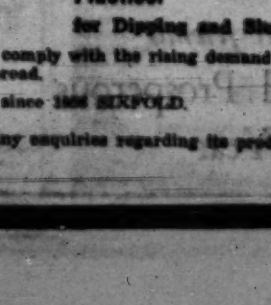
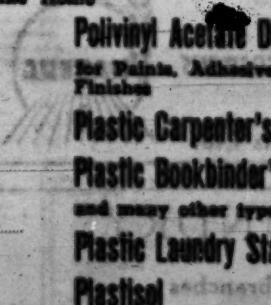
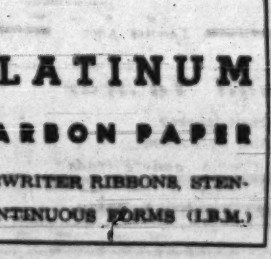
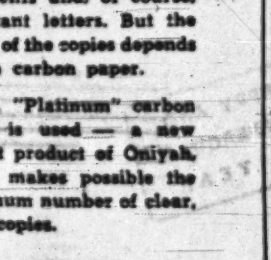
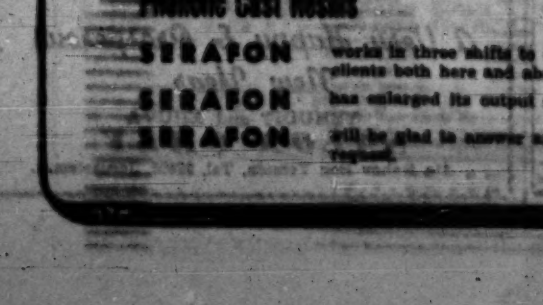
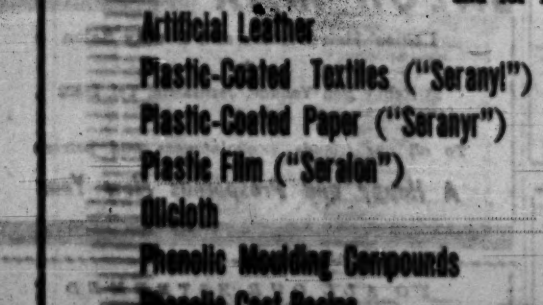
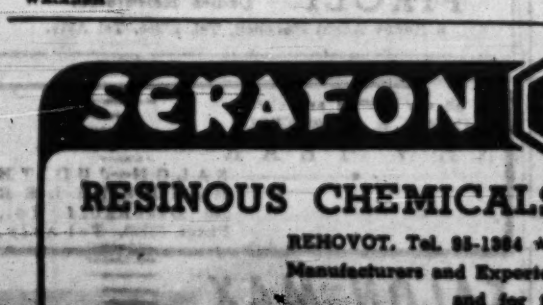
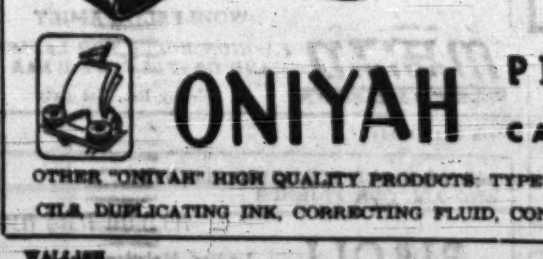
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## Friendship in Africa

The visit to Nigeria's independence celebrations, the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, spent almost a week in Ethiopia and was received in audience by the Emperor. The Emperor's traditional title is "the Conquering Lion of Judah," the sovereign tracing his line back to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Ethiopia's state religion is the Christian era, was Judaism, and there is an affinity between Hebrew and Gees, the ancient Ethiopian language from which Amharic developed.

Any Israeli who has visited Ethiopia is surprised to note how close to the Ethiopians the idea of their relationship is today. Ethiopia, which had a Consulate in Jerusalem for many years. There Emperor Haile Selassie spent the beginning of his exile in the Italian Empire of his country in 1936. Israel also has a Consulate-General in Addis Ababa, but despite the close ties of friendship formal diplomatic relations have not been established between the two countries. It is believed that this is largely due to Ethiopia's concern over her ties with Egypt. However, the lack of diplomatic relations has not prevented the development of economic and technical cooperation between Israel and Ethiopia. Israel's meat-processing plant in Asmara, is Ethiopia's largest industrial enterprise. Israel contracting companies are building roads in the interior of Ethiopia. Israel doctors aid the sick and Israeli experts are engaged in training and teaching in various fields in the country. Last year, the Emperor of Ethiopia arrived in Israel on a short private visit.

the desire for even closer Israel-Ethiopian ties were mentioned. Mr. Dayan also held talks with various high-ranking Ethiopian officials and his talks were linked by political observers with another joint Ethiopian-Israeli project under which large areas of fallow land would be brought under cultivation and about ten new agricultural settlements established.

Then the Emperor gave a luncheon for Mr. Dayan, attended by Members of the Cabinet and of the Royal Household. The Israeli Minister was also invited to participate in a lion hunt, an affair that is traditionally laid on for V.I.P.s. Finally, Mr. Dayan toured the British province and various projects where Israeli technicians are at work.

**Aid to Congo**

Meanwhile Israel's Ambassador to Leopoldville, Mr. Shmuel Avriel, was about to return to his post after several weeks of consultation in Jerusalem. It seems that the tragic disorders in the Congo have made Israel's aid so far, to get on with some of the aid projects which Israel planned to start in the Congo and which were discussed in general terms by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol, when he visited Leopoldville at the Israel delegation to the independence celebrations. Nevertheless, Israel has extended other aid—both through U.N. agencies and through officials and advisers in the field of health and economics included Israel, and directly through the dispatch of Israeli foreign medical team to the Congo after the outbreak of the trouble. The team was sent for three months and some of its members have already returned to Israel in time for the holidays—official sources have indicated that Israel is ready to consider the dispatch of another medical team for a longer period, should the Congo Government and the World Health Organization request it.

**Letter from P.M.**

Mr. Dayan reportedly handed the Emperor a personal letter from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in which problems of development and

## ISRAEL'S WEEK



### Holiday Fever

**LONG** before the entry on the stage of Jewish history of the year 5721, the holiday performance had begun. Work and school life in Israel slowed down for some days before coming to a complete four-day stop in celebration of the festival. The streets of all the cities were crowded with vendors of New Year greetings cards, and children and adults alike were busy addressing envelopes. The postmen found the burden of good wishes even more overwhelming than in previous years.

A casual but critical inspection seemed to indicate a marked improvement in the artistic standard of these New Year cards, with the tinsel and badly drawn Haggadic scenes of previous years disappearing in favour of more modern themes. Perhaps as a result of the rise in the standard of living during the past year, more people printed their own cards instead of buying them ready-made.

The most harassed people during the pre-holiday week apart from the postmen were the shopkeepers, who enjoyed their busiest season in history as housewives embarked on a grand spending spree in preparation for the four-day closure. Prices of almost all perishables rose sharply, despite assurances from Tava and the Marketing Boards that there were ample supplies of everything for everybody. It was not clear into whose pockets the extra 20 per cent and more went.

### Travel Fever

Egged and the inter-urban travel companies were almost as busy as the postmen and the shop assistants. Apparently everybody in Israel was determined to spend the holiday in some place other than his own home. The vast majority rushed in all directions to link with other members of their families in massive feasts. The sophisticated religious who despised these traditional orgies seized the occasion to snatch holidays at seaside resorts, where hotel-rooms were completely booked out long before the event.

The devout prepared themselves for a different pilgrimage to the sea to wash the blessing and to wash themselves clean of their sins. In the meanwhile, their wives were busy preparing the heads of sheep at fish to be the piece de resistance at the banquet.

The unluckiest people in the nation were those members of the Israel Defence Forces who were obliged to remain in their camps as part of the price paid for increasing vigilance. Members of urban, local and di-

### Heroes All

**IN** the absence of medals, awards in the Israel defence forces, citation by the Chief of Staff is the top honour that a serviceman can earn. Although only two such citations were awarded this year, many more meritorious actions by soldiers, sailors and airmen have received the commendation of commanders.

The two awards on February 1, were both to officers who took part in the Tawfik raid that cleared Syrian forces from the demilitarized zone in the Beit Kattir area. Lt. Amir Drori was commander of a unit sent to block the enemy's retreat. As his forces advanced to take up positions in the night, they were ambushed. He dispersed the enemy's troops and sent them fleeing in confusion. On finding the position he was to take up under heavy fire, he moved his force up a steep incline to take up positions 50 metres from Upper Tawfik, an enemy nest. He communicated his new position to the main force, and the citation noted he had thus showed correct judgment in saving the lives of his men, yet kept to the original objective.

**Under Fire**

LT. Uri Cohen led a unit that came under heavy fire and suffered casualties. He kept his forward troops engaged with the enemy while quickly leading a pincer movement to attack and rout him. He continued to his objective. Lt. Cohen was cited for brilliant leadership.

Bravery and remarkable feats, though not under battle conditions, received the recognition of Services and District Commanders. One of the most notable of these was the unique landing on his fuel tanks of a Mystere-4 jet fighter. The pilot, Segen Elizer, 23, was coming in to land when he discovered that his wheels would not release. He regained height and was left with the choice of bailing out or taking a chance to save his plane but risk his life by landing without wheels. He chose the latter course, signalling his base about his plight. Coming in at 240 K.P.H., he skidded along several hundred metres of the runway on his wing-tip tanks. A few days later Segen Elizer was again flying the same Mystere.

The French manufacturers of the jet have requested details of the landing. Private Abraham Beatty, 23, a half-track driver, was at his lunch when he heard that one of the base's tanks was ablaze. The tank contained ammunition. With bullets already shooting out at all an-

### Read Rows

**PLANNING** activities in the field of transport are being steadily extended. Minister Ben-Gurion has announced that new traffic control measures are under consideration for several of Israel's cities, and that his plans for Tel Aviv will be announced after the holidays.

At the same time, transport planning in Jerusalem has over-reached itself, despite slight modifications. Since the sidewalks into which private motorists were forcibly deviated needed repair and improvement, the question posed itself: how the improvements had not been effected first, before the cars were re-routed. Given more important was the admission of the Transport Minister that, when the Egged bus terminal is eventually shifted out of the Jaffa Road (next April), controls on the movement of private cars might be eased.

On the vexed problem of bus fares, which have been the occasion of continuous differences over the last year, the Government, the Cabinet has approved the establishment of a Public Authority for Determining Fares in Public Carriers. The Authority will consist of four to seven members, appointed by the Government for a three-year period. It will study objectively the details of costs as submitted by the transport firms, in order to determine over the future whether an equitable fare for the travelling public. Though independent of the Government, the Authority will be required to bear in mind the Government's overall economic policy, in order to reach its decisions with due regard to the public interest.

**Elit Prices**

Transport raises the price of goods carted over long distances, and this was always assumed to be a factor causing high living costs in Elit. Surprises followed a statement by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that prices in Elit were in fact a bare two per cent above the level prevailing in the heart of the country.

After a study of Elit's paid in the present year to reduce the cost of conveying exports and imports to and from Elit, the Government has paid EL200,000 a year for lowering the expense of hauling food products from Tel Aviv market for sale to the Elit population. In fact, the difference in transport costs between sending a ton of vegetables to Jerusalem and to Elit is EL12-20, which adds only EL2-20 against the price of the goods at the Red Sea coast. It must be added, however, that perishable foods deteriorate more quickly in Elit and the sold goods cannot at the end of the day be shipped off to the food manufacturing plants, as is done in Tel Aviv. This would seem to be a potential cause of increased prices in Elit.

## THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

## FIGURES VERSUS REALTY IN U.A.R.

By Amos Barior

**AN** almost obscure pre-occupation with politics and with the endless game of the Cold War has been a marked feature of life in the United Arab Republic since President Nasser decided to lead the crusade for pan-Arab unity. But even Nasser could not ignore the formidable problems which confront Egypt—and the rest of the Arab world: poverty and ignorance of the masses, the plight of an agricultural society facing the challenge of industrialization, and the growth and already acute overpopulation.

What has the Officers' Regime contributed to the solution of these problems? Every year or so we hear of new plans and new projects, but it is possible to establish only two focal points—that the regime sees itself as a Socialist, Democratic and Cooperative one, and that its current practical aim

is to double the country's income and the people's standard of living in 10 years. With this aim in view a five-year industrialization plan was drawn up recently envisaging an investment of LE2,000m. of which LE1,000m. are to be in foreign currency. The successful completion of this plan will make possible the employment of 100,000 workers with a total annual wage of LE22m.

**Account on Chemicals**

Of the total investment of LE2,000m. will go to chemical and petrochemical industries, while oil refining equipment is to take LE500m. Engineering industries, basic metal works and weaving and textile plants come next with allocations of LE200m., LE200m. and LE200m. respectively. LE200m. is allotted to food processing industries and LE100m. to oil prospecting, and the rest

is allocated to quarries, sports, plant, village industries and technical education.

To complete the picture, the 1955-1961 budget of the Southern Region (Egypt) totals just under LE1,000m. out of which EL100m. goes to education and social services, EL100m. to oil industry, EL100m. to transport and communications, and LE200m. to the High Dam at Aswan. Services, including health and housing get LE100m. in all, and the rest goes to Suez Canal development, power projects and the repayment of debts.

**Impact on Education**

While it is highly difficult for the layman to form his own conclusions on the basis of these statistics, one needs no great expertise to realize the colossal difficulties which stand in the way of such large-scale industrialization projects. With the "foreigners" leaving the field and with the drive for industrialization, the

Egyptian whose outlook on education is changing, with far more interest taken in vocational and technical training. As an official of the Egyptian Ministry of Education recently pointed out, "technical training is now being planned in accordance with the aim which the country has in mind—the raising of the standard of living." All this requires, among other things, the building of modern schools and training centres equipped with qualified teachers.

**Far-Reaching Social Change**

Another task which the Egyptian educationalist faces these days is to channel secondary education into the general trend towards industry and technical training. This, along with many other manifestations of the age of industrial revolution in the Egypt of today, involves far-reaching social change. The drive of industrialization, organization and administration, and the trend towards urban living and the acquisition of smallholdings, for instance, has affected the whole traditional family set-up and changed people's ideas on such important social concepts as property, inheritance, parent-son relationship, birth, death, marriage and divorce.

**The Dangers**

Is the process of industrialization and social change in Egypt exceeding people's capacities for absorbing the shocks involved? Few Egyptian intellectuals have given thought to this problem; one of them has written a book called "Gandhi's Way and Nehru's" in which he drew attention to the dangers inherent in too rapid a pace of industrialization—which he says can result in "upsetting the whole equilibrium of the country's life" and making adaptation difficult. But there seems to be no danger of this right now, since the pace of industrial growth will have to be determined by the availability of capital to be invested and the willingness of people to keep pace with the wishes of the authorities. Neither of these requirements is in unduly large supply at present.

Even more important in this connection, however, is the regime's own inclinations. Many of the things which occupy the minds and hearts of Cairo's present rulers have more to do with political ambitions than with social aspirations and economic growth.

**Two Ways Before Nasser**

The perplexing thing is that Nasser, when he first came to power, was not unaware of the paramount importance of Egypt's social problems; after all, the first significant measure taken by the Free Officers was to pass the agrarian reform law.

The choice before Nasser, and indeed before the whole Arab world, is clear enough. It is one between constructive, quiet and peaceful social reform and economic growth on the one hand, and a destructive, noisy and aggressive tendency towards the extreme, the "more" and the desperate. It is difficult to see how these two trends can meet or be reconciled, and it is a great mistake to predict the adoption of the first as against the second course.

## Youth to the Fore!

By Ephraim Kishon

**COMRADES:**

First of all, let me assure you that I feel no animosity whatsoever toward the young generation. Quite the contrary, I am proud of my gifted young assistants who are playing a vital part in establishing a new high office with which the Movement has entrusted me. One of these is Comrade Weinreich, a young man who has proved himself an extremely capable person, so much so that he was even appointed my deputy.

The questions I must ask you are: Why youth? What is the meaning of "youth"? What does "youth" mean? What are its ideals? What are its plans? What's going on here? What is eating youth? What needs youth? Why youth? Why doesn't anyone pay attention?

**Comrades:**

All these questions are begging answers. The new generation has become estranged from the great ideals

to such an extent that even the most gifted, like my deputy, Weinreich, never so much as think about them!

What are the new generation's ideals? To get up in the morning, go to the office, seek the most pleasant environment, draw money from the highest possible salary "of course" to eat and drink well, become a success in their careers, live happily—"of course"—And, you call this youth? What are its ideals for which we bled and suffered? Eighty years ago did our grandfathers go to the front as men, not as boys? Did they really die for Gali Tzahal? Did the founders of Petah Tikva leave Cafe Reval?

Our future is at stake! If we fall to bequeath a clear-cut ideological and pedagogical framework to the new generation, if we stand by idly watching them roll down the incline of opportunism, watching for instance Weinreich, with all the brasserie of his 24 years, trying to push me out of my position, we shall some day hang our heads in shame before history's tribunal. We shall be weighed and found wanting. Because this youth is not a bad youth, comrades! Perhaps this youth lacks our past's thoroughness, our basic political perspicacity, this youth is maybe quite silly, maybe it's made up of complete morons, but comrades, our youth has one amazing quality: it is young!

**Comrades:**

It is not yet too late! Wayward youth is seeking a tomorrow! Let's be their tomorrow, comrades. Let's show them the way! Let's give them new ideas, new ideals! Let's give them a message! Yes, Comrades, that's the right approach, let all of them become messenger boys! And not all sorts of ministers, and deputy ministers, and directors-general like Weinreich, that brain young pup, who at the last Central Committee meeting spoke for 10 minutes while I with my 60 years spent in the service of the party, was charitably given 10 minutes to keep me in closer, that is fully six minutes less, but that's nothing, he was given the office post to the marriage while I received a hole-in-the-wall at the end of the hall, just a moment, I haven't finished yet, there are a few more minutes left, so it's small wonder that Weinreich has practically monopolized the office. I've become a mere rubber stamp, but you are quite mistaken, no one is going to fight a petard under me, babo, that snooty "brat" may whisper as much as he likes into Substein's ear. I don't care so easily, perhaps, I said to Substein, tell me, babo, that snooty "brat" that he's going to sit in my chair after I grow fur on my palms, so they ran to Substein, let me finish, I know only too well that Substein is gathering all these boys round him, a glitchek, suddenly everybody wants to see me in the Knesset, but I'm not going, it's a dirty trick, those traitors won't drag me from here, no one is going to put me in deep freeze, be damned, I can see right through your little machinations, you want to bring

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SEP. 25	0930	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Rome, New York
SEP. 25	1030	ALITALIA	Rome
SEP. 25	1130	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
SEP. 25	1230	EL AL	Rome
SEP. 25	1330	EL AL	Paris, New York
SEP. 25	1830	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
SEP. 25	2330	B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv (to the Far East)

### DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SEP. 25	0930	EL AL	Berlin, Amsterdam, London
SEP. 25	0930	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Rome, New York
SEP. 25	1030	ALITALIA	Rome
SEP. 25	1130	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
SEP. 25	1230	EL AL	Rome
SEP. 25	1330	EL AL	Paris, New York
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SEP. 25	1830	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
SEP. 25	2330	B.O.A.C.	Tel Aviv (to the Far East)

## ALITALIA

Management and Staff

with all clients and friends

A Happy New Year











